The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2784. THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $9,296,677.07
RESERVE FUND 6,806,596.31
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 9,296,677.07

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. | A. McCONACHIE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | L. POSNECKER, Esq.
C. J. HOLLIDAY, Esq. | D. R. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [8

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891. [9

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and TRANSACTS Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [10

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. R. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [66

Intimations.

ESTD. 1864.

BASS & Co., ALE, bottled by E. & J. BURKE.
PILSENER, "TANKARD" CHOP.
YEBISHU, JAPAN BEER.
MILWAUKEE, JOS. SCHLITZ & Co.
GUINNESS' STOUT, E. & J. BURKE.
Do. WOODFIELD.
REID & Co.'s LONDON STOUT.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
Hongkong—18, Queen's Road.
[16

W. POWELL & CO.

GENT'S SUMMER HOSIERY,
IN
SILK-CASHMERE, INDIA GAUZE.
—:o:—
GENT'S WASHING TIES,—3 for $1.

W. POWELL & CO.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [6

PIANOS FOR SALE. **A. HAHN,** PIANOS ON HIRE.
PIANO-TUNER AND REPAIRER.
—:o:—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, LEATHER GOODS, FANCY STATIONERY, TOYS. &c., &c.
LADIES' ROBES and JERSEYS, STOCKINGS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, " HATS and CAPS, " SHOES. &c.
No. 2, PEDDER'S STREET.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1891. [18

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

PIANOS

FOR SALE from $250 in Solid Cases, Iron Frames, etc., suitable for this Climate.
PIANOS
FOR HIRE from $10 per Month. Pianos on the Monthly Payment System from $15 per Month.
Pianos Tuned. Pianos Repaired.

A large selection of Violins, Tenors, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Cornets, Saxhorns, Baritones, Euphoniums, Trombones, Clarinets, Oboes, Flutes, Piccolos, Fifes, and Flageolets.
Complete equipment for Brass and String Bands. Strings and Fittings for all Musical Instruments.
Well Selected Stock of Music.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [39

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.
—(o)—
OUR Stock of Seasonable Goods is now complete in all the newest MATERIALS, comprising a large variety of DRESS SUITING from $30 upwards. TWEEDS for SUITS, ULSTERS and INVERNESS CAPES, CORDS and ELASTICS for RIDING and SHOOTING BREECHES and LEGGINGS.
EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, SILK, LISLE THREAD and CASHMERE, SOCKS, PATENT LEATHER PUMPS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
ROBERT LANG & Co.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1891. [136

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

ALWAYS in stock our usual well-known Brand's of WINES and SPIRITS, &c.
"SPECIALLY BLENDED LIQUEUR WHISKY."
PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS; SCHERING'S CELLOIDIN
In a Gelatinous form, is not dangerous and is inexplosive, dissolves quite bright, without any sediment, in Ether, and Alcohol, and gives a much more uniform result than ordinary Gun Cotton.
—o—
Our remaining stock of CHRISTMAS SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, SHORT BREAD, &c. we are selling off at reduced prices.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1890. [17

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

COLLECTIONS OF POPULAR SONGS AND DANCE MUSIC.
ONE DOLLAR EACH VOLUME.

Ideal Songs Vol 1.—A Selection of Gems of English Songs by such writers as Sullivan, Molloy, Cowen, Tosti and others, 248 Pages.

Ideal Songs Vol 2.—A collection of songs not found in vol 1; embracing standard favorites and the latest gems of Wellings, Marzials, Hutchison and other late writers, 224 pages.

Contralto Baritone or Bass Songs.—All the songs in this book are written specially for the low or middle register of the voice while the selection has been very carefully compiled, 216 pages.

Song Olio.—A collection similar in contents to the "Minstrel Folio," 200 pages.

Song Folio No: 1.—A collection of 120 choice popular Songs, 207 pages.

Song Folio No. 2.—An entirely new collection of popular Songs by well-known American and foreign authors, 207 pages.

Galaxy of Songs.—115 Choice popular Songs.

American Ballad Collection.—216 large sheet music size pages, full of sparkling, bright musical and refined Ballads, carefully selected as the best of the kind.

Dance Folio Vol 1.—A Book, the sale of which has reached into the thousands. The best collection of "*Dance Music*" published, 192 pages.

Dance Folio Vol 2.—A companion to Vol 1: containing late Waltzes by Waldteufel, Fahrbach, Lamothe Strauss, and others, 192 pages.

Seaside Dance Folio.—The latest book of Dance Music, containing "*Gitana*," "*Reverie*," *and* "*Pres de Toi*," Waltzes, etc., 120 pages.

Waldteufel's Dance Folio Vol 1.—A Book made up of the best and most popular of this great writer's Dance music, 144 pages.

Waldteufel's Dance Folio Vol 2.—A later collection than Vol 1, 120 pages.

The Four Hand Folio—The only collection ever published for "Four Hands," containing pieces universally in demand, specimen contents "Poet and Peasants," "Zampa," "Gavotte Stephanie," "Lohengrin March, ect., 168 pages.

Standard Overtures for Four Hands.—Containing overtures to *Semiramide, Martha, William Tell, Crown Diamonds, Zampa, Merry Wives of Windsor, Poet and Peasant*, 144 pages.

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS—For Sale, Hire or Purchase, by easy instalments.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1891. [7

W. BREWER.

—:o:—
INDIA RUBBER STAMPS.

W. BREWER has every facility for the speedy manufacture of PURE INDIA RUBBER STAMPS, any ordinary Stamp can be made in a day, and at very reasonable prices.
Patent Self Inking Presses. | Patent Dating Stamps;
Can have name of Firm added in one day.

PIANOS ON MONTHLY TERMS.

Easy Arrangements can be made for the purchase of Instruments of any make including:—Collard & Collard, Broadwood, Rachals, Kirkman, Monington and Weston, &c., &c.
Second Hand Pianos for Sale cheap. Musical Instruments of every description.
Strings for all Instruments.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1891. [119

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for public information that on and after SATURDAY, the 7th instant, and until further notice, the WATER will be SHUT OFF from the whole City between the hours of 10 a.m., and 6 p.m., and between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1891. [380

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the above Company which was intended to be held on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1891, to receive the Report and Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st of December, 1890, is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW, the 6th March, 1891, when it will be held for the purpose above mentioned at the Offices of the Undersigned at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the date hereof to the 6th March, both days inclusive.

Notice is also hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY PRIVATE MEETING of the above Company will be held immediately after the termination of the Meeting aforesaid, to deliberate on certain proposals to be made by certain Shareholders.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1891. [334

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, (Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.'s) at Four p.m., on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1891, when the Liquidators will lay before the Shareholders an Account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted since the 31st December, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. HARMS,
for the Liquidators.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [359

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Second Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Pedder's Street, on SATURDAY, the 7th March, at noon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1890, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 21st February to the 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 13th February 1891 [270

CRUICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th March next, both days inclusive.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
Victoria Dispensary,
J. STEPHEN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [360

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED at the HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE, from the 11th to 26th March next, both days inclusive.

ROBT. BAIRD,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891. [345

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA,"

Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places, TO-MORROW, the 6th March, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891. [3

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1891. [322

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

Captain Brown, will be despatched as above on or about the 16th March.

This steamer has good passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1891. [314

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORMIDA,"

C. Gavarzo, Master, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th March, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1891. [351

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MASCOTTE,"

Captain Ross, will be despatched as above on the 9th instant.

For Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891. [341

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NIZAM,"

Captain E. Crewe, will leave for the above places, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891 [343

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"IMPERIAL,"

Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1891. [213

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"STERLING,"

Goodwin, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1891. [120

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(Subject to Alteration).

Empress of India..	Tuesday...	March 31st.
Parthia	Tuesday...	April 28th.
Empress of Japan	Tuesday...	May 26th.

THE Steamship

"EMPRESS OF INDIA,"

Captain O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., sailing at Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st March, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, *via* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O..... $225.00
To Banff, Calgarry $225.00
To Winnipeg.....$275.00
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth $285.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee..... $295.00
To Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Hamilton, London, (Ont.), Toronto, Niagara Falls $305.00
To Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Boston, Portland (Maine), Halifax, St. John. $310.00
To Liverpool and London $325.00
To Paris and Bremen $345.00
To Havre and Hamburg $335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Points, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for:—
12 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
4 " " 50 per cent. " " "
(Time is reckoned from the date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re-embark at Vancouver within 12 months from date of issue of original ticket, will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to Liverpool and London will be issued available for 12 months at $650 or for 4 months $575.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1891 [34

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *vid* YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 10th March, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *vid* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 332.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 5CA, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th February 1891. [1

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 15th day of March, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supmer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 14th March, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1891. [4

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 332.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 5CA, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent
Hongkong, 16th February, 1891. [9

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China, FOR "LEMOINE" NATURAL CHAMPAGNE, (Without Liqueur.)

AWARDED PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE Special Features of this Pure Champagne are :—

1st.—Its entire freedom from the usual sugar-candy, ect., consequently it is fresher, cleaner, and more wholesome than the *Liqueured* champagnes.

2nd.—Its Delicacy, due to the first pressings only of the grapes used : the later pressings make the wine rough and coarse, and necessitate the use of liqueur.

3rd.—Its Natural Dryness, which is not aggressive, making it more appetizing than satisfying.

4th.—No liqueur being added, the process of re-corking is very rapidly effected, so avoiding the large loss of carbonic acid gas—the most valuable property of Champagne.

Champagne should always be drunk cold; but to half freeze a light, delicate wine by putting it into an ice-pail for the best part of an hour, is to destroy all its fine vinous properties.

In former years, when heavily Liqueured Champagnes were alone obtainable, a good freezing was necessary to hide the nauseous sweetness of a ten per cent. dose of sugar-candy and alcohol ; but consumers now demand a wine free from unnatural sweetness or alcohol—a sparkling vintage which can be taken freely at luncheon or dinner, and which will improve, rather than destroy, the appetite.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1891. [37

BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

☞ We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN UNITY.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The *North German Gazette* publishes an article declaring that all Germans, from the Alps to the Sea, will unite in case of danger.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow, commencing at 4.30 p.m.

THE Mount Morgan gold-mine in Queensland last year yielded £475,958. In one memorable year it paid away £1,200,000 in dividends.

HIS Excellency Sir William G. des Vœux will distribute the prizes which are to be presented to the pupils of the Diocesan Home on Saturday.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore to-day for this port.

A MEETING of members of the newly formed City Club was held this afternoon, when the bye-laws, and other business, were taken into consideration.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

ACCORDING to the *Japan Gazette* Russian vessels are still capturing whales off the coast of Sado and that, to evade the law, the whalers are manned by Japanese and fly the Japanese flag. The Japanese authorities are said to be puzzled to know how to act in the matter.

WE note that Inspector Hanson, who has been a familiar figure at the Central Station for some months, has taken over charge of the Yau-ma-ti district from Inspector Bremner, who it has been ordained, will now take charge of the "Great Unwashed" gathered together in the Wanchai district.

THE greatest vigilance should be exercised by the authorities at the present time in view of the outbreak of small-pox in Tai-ping-shan. Two cases were discovered yesterday, and reported to the Police, who had the patients removed to the hospital hulk *Hygeia* at once.

AN old 'gaol bird' will be deported to Singapore by the *Glenartney*, which sails for that port to-morrow. Why the tax-payers of Hongkong should be put to the expense of sending criminals to the Straits instead of returning them to their own country is a conundrum, for the solution of which we shall probably wait in vain. It is to be hoped that Singapore will not reciprocate.

WE are requested to notify that the annual meeting of the C. of E. Temperance Society will be held in the Reading-room, at the Sailor's Home, at 8 p.m. on Friday the 6th inst. Lieut. Mills, R.N., and Mr. Dyer Ball will address the meeting, and there will also be sacred music contributed by members of the society. Coffee will be served at the close of the meeting, and all friends of the temperance cause are invited to attend.

THE following is a recent decision of the Roman congregations concerning sponsors in baptism and confirmation : The Ritual speaks only of the godfather signing the catechumen with the words, *Signa eam* ; in the absence of godfather a godmother may do the same. It is better that Religious Sisters (of Charity) should act as sponsors in Solemn Baptism than that baptism should be conferred without sponsors. The same holds for confirmation.

THE resources of American journalism are indeed infinite. Here is an example :—Foreman (yelling down the speaking tube)—That cut of Governor Tillman of South Carolina hasn't come. The article about him is in type, and it's time to go to press. What am I going to do? Editor (thundering up the tube)—You've got a cut of the Rev. Sam Jones, haven't you? "Yes." (Thundering as before)—"Knock out the left eye and use that cut, you blamed leatherhead."

To the foreigner in Kobe, last year was one of unusual depression, and the present outlook is equally ominous. The Japanese, however, appear to think Hyogo an *El Dorado* of trade, and a company is about to be started here, says the *Hyogo News*, with a capital of $1,000,000, to be called the Imperial Trading Company. This is a big venture, and it would be as well before all the shares are subscribed that the Commercial Code should come into force to protect the unwary but innocent investor from being the dupe of the unscrupulous company promoter.

IF any man of learning can solve this scientific problem he will do a good turn to this community. When a citizen who has been liquoring profusely resolves to start for home and finds a difficulty in getting out of the pub or the club, owing to there being three doors in a row where there was only one before, ought he to rush at the middle door, or should he try the one at the furthest end? Also, supposing he gets outside and sees two 'rickshas where there is really only one, is it the first one that is there or the second, or is the real one in between the two? Many respectable gentlemen who get home with difficulty would be glad of information on these points.

UNDER the circumstances of the Behring Strait difficulty, it is interesting to know that last year the United States Government resolved that, instead of a comparatively insignificant fleet, there should be an array of new ships costing £55,000,000 sterling—the entire programme comprising 227 vessels, including 10 battleships of 10,000 tons ; 28 second-class ironclads, 6,000 to 8,000 tons; 7 monitors, 3,600 to 6,000 tons; 10 rams, 3,500 tons; 35 very fast cruisers, 3,500 to 7,000 tons; 6 cruisers, 1,700 to 3,200 tons; 10 gunboats, 16 torpedo-catchers, 101 torpedo-boats. Secretary Tracy writes, in his Annual Report for this year : "The defence of the U.S. absolutely requires the creation of a fighting force."

A NUMBER of London artists' wives recently met to consider the advisability of issuing a protest against the use of models by their husbands. The more modest evidently thought that their artistic hubbies should drape or undrape no other goddess but their own wives ; but others, understanding that an artist painting from the nude can seldom find a model perfect enough to sit for the entire figure, proposed a system of exchange, whereby Flake-white could barter away his wife's hips for Chrome-yellow's spouse's bust—and the particular charms of any artist's wife might become the common artistic property of the entire guild. The reformers ultimately broke up in great disorder. A meeting of the members of the Hongkong Art Society, to discuss the same subject has not yet been announced.

A MEETING of creditors of Leung Yan Shan, *alias* Leung Ah Yon, who lately carried on business as a ship-chandler and compradore under the style of Shing Hing, No. 80, Praya Central, was held at the Registrar's Office this morning. It was stated that Leung Yan Shan was adjudicated bankrupt under a creditor's petition filed in the Supreme Court on the 21st of January. In reply to questions the bankrupt said he could not make up a balance sheet setting forth his assets and liabilities, because Mr. Armstrong, the Government auctioneer, had sold his account books at auction. The Registrar replied to the effect that Mr. Armstrong would not be likely to auction off the account books, whereupon the bankrupt admitted that he still retained possession of three or four of his books. Result : The bankrupt was ordered to hand in a list of all debts to-morrow, and to furnish the Court with a correct balance sheet this day fortnight ; failing which the protection of the Court will to be withdrawn from him.

THE Chinese-cook question seems to be seriously agitating the bosoms of many of our Australian contemporaries, and the following is what one correspondent has to say on the subject—I have seen much of Chinese cooks—In this land and in others. My aversion to their ways is not likely to be less keen than that of any other of your readers, seeing that I am "bonnet blue" myself and have the tradesman's prejudice against cheap competition. Certainly their modes of work *are* dirty. Certainly, also, the yarn which your "Schduffin" contributor sent you *may* be true. At any rate it does not involve any impracticability, and its hideous possibility was the more interesting to me, from my knowledge that the sort of people who employ a Chinese cook are not usually contented with the amount of work he can reasonably do with his hands alone. But when you let some "new chum" fellow, who itches with the desire to "go one better" than t'other, unnecessarily horrify people with the iced cake *plague* (I don't know an equivalent word), and you then afterwards take from "Lithgow Lawson" the confirmation, strong as Holy Writ, that he has seen it done himself, it is time, in the interests of truth and pure morality, to put a pound or two on the valve. The thing is not impossible. Few things are impossible, they say. This is only impracticable, which is a far more difficult bill to fill. Tell you what I *did* see once. I came into my kitchen late one night—'twas in a big hotel up north, not many years back, and found my Chow third cook, "mid nodings on," paring his toe-pails with my pet *couteau d'office*. He left."

DETECTIVE-SERGEANT MacIver, and five P.C.'s, including Constable Alexander, who has just recovered from a prolonged attack of malarial fever, leave for home by the *Glenartney* to-morrow. These members of the Force have served their time, and now take nine months' leave on half-pay, in accordance with the terms of their contracts.

A COOLIE who had parted with his all, even to the coat on his back, in a gambling den yesterday, went down to the wharf just opposite the Victoria Hotel and plunged into the briny deep at 7 o'clock last night. A police boat, hard by, picked him up before he got into "Kingdom Come" and they housed him in the Central Station last night. He will be examined by the Magistrate in the course of a day or two. Meanwhile a couple of dollars was given to the would-be suicide's wife, wherewith to buy some food for herself and her starving children.

THE day after the tobacco factory in Madrid was burned 10,000 women invaded the palace courtyard, and Queen Christine gave orders that a delegation should be allowed to come to her. It was a strange sight, says an eye-witness, to see these *cigarieres*, with their shawls crossed on their hips and their red foulard handkerchiefs on their heads, mounting the staircase of Charles V.—never before so invaded They brought with them a little boy about the age of the young King, who mounted on the shoulder of his mother, lisped out a little speech to the Queen. Queen Christine, much touched, took the little fellow on her knee and kissed him several times. The Queen promised help, and in the meantime gave $2,000 to the *cigarieres*.

THERE will be some of our readers, no doubt, who will regard this "par" as being somewhat personal in its inference, but—well we will give all necessary explanations when they bring along their wistfully waited for "subs." "A man living in Clay country," says an American exchange, "who owes us over two years' subscription put his paper back in the post-office last week marked "refused." We have heard of many mean men. There is the man who used the wart on his neck for a collar button ; the one who pastured a goat on his grandmother's grave; the one who stole coppers from a dead man's eyes ; the one who got rich by giving his five children a penny each to go to bed without supper and then stealing the pennies after the children were asleep ; but for pure downright meanness, the man who will take a paper for years, mark it "refused," and then stick it back in the post office, is entitled to the first premium." "Them's our sentiments," too !

THE air was thick with blasts of Celestial blasphemy over at the Cosmopolitan Dock yesterday afternoon, when a crowd of boiler-makers cried havoc, and let loose the dogs of war on a party of carpenters belonging to the same establishment. There was no fair maid nor portly dame at the bottom of the quarrel for a wonder—only a basket of "chow." The latter apparently had gone amissing and one of the "chips" accused a man of iron, or the iron man accused one of the "chips," of having surreptitiously annexed the same ; hence the trouble in which clubs, bricks, sticks and stones and a deal of choice rhetoric were freely used. The whole gang of belligerents, who resembled a brigade of the halt, the lame and the blind, were up before Mr. Wise at the Magistracy this morning. Mr. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's office, appeared for some of the "scrappers" who were charged with cutting and wounding, etc., but the case was not gone into to-day, and was remanded for a week, bail in one surety of $250 for each defendant being allowed.

EARLY this month, says the *Straits Times*, the Governor of Ceylon made a communication to the Legislative Council of that Colony in the matter of the enhanced military contribution demanded from it by the Secretary of State. The demand had met with strenuous opposition from the unofficial members of Council and the public. His Excellency the Governor said, that he had received by telegraph an intimation of the result of the deliberations of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the Military Contribution to be paid by Ceylon. He said he had not yet received and official despatch from the Secretary of State confirming the telegram, but he thought it was desirable that the Council should not be kept without information on this important subject longer than could be avoided, and therefore he would at once communicate to the Council the sense of the telegraphic communication which he had received. The sum named for the contribution of the present year was £70,000. This amount was to be increased annually by £10,000 until the sum of £100,000 was reached. The Secretary of State had informed him that the matter had been carefully considered and that the decision come to must be taken as final. He said that on receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch, confirming and enlarging upon the telegram, he would at once communicate it to the Legislative Council.

THE British four-masted ship *Primrose Hill* arrived at Tacoma from Rio de Janeiro the other day. On the passage out the captain, first and second mates, and some of the crew were "down" with the small-pox, and for four days the captain's wife was the "old man" both in theory and in fact, and navigated the ship. Shortly after the vessel left Rio de Janeiro a case of small-pox developed and within ten days two of the crew died. When the ship was off the Horn most of the crew were sick in their bunks. As soon as they became convalescent Captain Wilson and his two officers were taken ill with the same disease and were soon delirious. They were the only navigators on board, and the crew came aft and suggested to Mrs. Wilson that the vessel should put into the nearest port. She refused to do this, and said she would keep the vessel on her course as long as her husband was alive. Mrs. Wilson chose two of the crew as temporary officers and the men obeyed her orders. Her little boy was still at the breast and the next day he was down with the disease. The lady divided her time between the sick people and the deck, and for four days she navigated the ship. Then the captain got a little better and was able to come on deck again. The sailors of the *Primrose Hill* have nothing but words of praise for their female skipper, and we are not surprised, as her conduct was a clear case of practical heroism.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

March 5th.

KWOK TOK *v.* THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

This was an appeal by the Governor, through the Attorney-General, against the first portion of the finding of the special jury, summoned in the case Kwok Tok *v.* The Attorney-General, heard before the Chief Justice last month. The jury found for the plaintiff, the owner of the *Pasig*, on all counts on the 17th ult. as follows :—

First ; was there any wrongful delay in the granting of the passenger license, having regard to the necessity of the Governor being satisfied, and how many days ?—Yes ; six days.

Second ; was the ship safe or unsafe, when she was provisionally detained, having regard to the services for which she was intended ?—Safe.

Third : if safe was there any reasonable and probable cause for the detention ?—No.

Fourth : how many days, in case you find for the plaintiff, was the ship detained under the provisional order, for the purpose of assessing damages ?—Fourteen days.

The jury added that they thought "the Board of Survey was properly constituted and that their finding was correct, and that the letters of complaint sent to the Governor by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and the Steamboat Company were unjustifiable and were without any foundation whatever."

To-day the Attorney-General appeared in person ; Mr. E. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, was for the owner of the *Pasig* ; and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., watched the case on behalf of the Steamship Companies.

The Attorney-General opened the case by calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why a rule should not be made to set aside what had been set forth in the pleadings as furnished.

Mr. Robinson said he opposed the granting of such rule. The grounds set forth by the Attorney-General were :—

(1). No evidence of wrongful delay in granting the ship's passenger certificate.

(2.) There was no obligation on the Governor to grant such certificate until satisfied that the provisions of the Ordinance had been complied with, or was so satisfied within a specific time.

(3). No evidence of any delay in granting the certificate after the Governor was satisfied has been adduced.

(4). That no remedy is provided by the Ordinance (8) for any delay on the part of the Governor in granting the certificate, whether before or after being satisfied as aforesaid, and any delay affords no legal ground of action. There were two questions to answer, first, whether there was evidence of wrongful delay and secondly, the question of law, as set forth in 4. He would however take the things in order as they ran, read through the Ordinance and then comment on the case.

The Chief Justice said he did not see any necessity to go over all that ground.

The Attorney-General said they already knew the evidence as given in the case.

Mr. Robinson said the declarations of sec. 5 were complied with and the papers sent in to the Governor on the 25th November, 1889, and that in the usual course the certificate ought to have been sent the next day.

The Chief Justice—The question is whether the Governor got the papers on the 26th or 27th?

Mr. Robinson said he would like to submit the evidence. The papers had been received, because on the morning of the 26th the Captain made application for the certificate and it was refused.

The Chief Justice—There was no evidence of him being refused.

Mr. Robinson—The words were that the certificate was detained.

The Chief Justice—He said he went to the Colonial Secretary's office.

Mr. Robinson—That was on the morning of the 26th and the certificate was not issued till the 4th December. That was the evidence before the jury ; and then there was a letter—

The Chief Justice—The certificate was given on the 4th December.

Mr. Robinson—Yes, and then there was a letter from Mr. Mackintosh and the Steamship Company setting out the faults of the ship. The letter was dated the 22nd and was received by the Government on the 23rd. He would read the letter which was as follows :—

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1888.

The Honourable F. STEWART, LL.D., M.A., &c.,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—We beg to draw the attention of the Government to the steamship *Pasig*, which has applied through her owners for a river passenger license.

This vessel is an old craft formerly belonging to Spaniards, and for some years ran between this port and Manila. The up-keep of Spanish-owned vessels is notorious, and we understand the *Pasig* has not been an exception. After her removal from the Philippine trade, the steamer, we believe, was purchased by Chinese,—

The Chief Justice—What is the use of that ? The letter was sent as a complaint of the seaworthiness of the ship.

Mr. Robinson—The letter has been commented on and I should like to read it. To resume—"and to our surprise, was licensed for river service. We took no exception at the time, as we were not so well informed of the ship's condition as we now are. On the lapse of her certificate, a few months ago, the native owners determined to fit the *Pasig* with new engines and boilers, and presented an opportunity to thoroughly examine the hull of the vessel to ascertain its actual condition and remedy defects. To our astonishment, we are credibly informed, no such steps were taken, but as if to hide defects the bottom, in several places, was recemented. On proceeding to dock, some six plates in the vessel's bottom were removed, revealing the worn condition of the hull. These repairs were conducted under the supervision of the Government Surveyor, the owner steadily refusing permission to the Surveyors, both Lloyds' and kindred European Surveyors, who also act as surveyors to the various local Insurance Offices of this colony, to inspect and report on the condition of the steamer ; the owner stating that he did not wish to insure—that he simply required a passenger license. The surveyors, Messrs. Burnie and Anderson, however, succeeded in making independent reports upon the vessel—that of Mr. Burnie is less full than Mr. Anderson's, but we understand the former will supplement with full details, if called upon. Copies of these surveys are enclosed. The Government will observe they are made to their respective employers and not to us. They serve as index, to Insurance Offices and similar Agencies, of the character of the vessel, should insurance on hull or cargo be offered.

It may be urged that we are rival companies to the *Pasig* and that the trade she is intended to run inimical to our interests. This is true, but at the same time, we think we are entitled to consideration beyond the mere selfishness this suggestion means. Here is a vessel that experts consider unfit to carry cargo, and yet may be licensed to carry human freight. The one replaceable, the other not.

The disaster of the *Wah Yeung* under similar native management is fresh in the memory of the Colony, and should not every precaution be taken to avoid similar loss of life ? Is it not probable the Chinese Government may object to the licensing of vessels carrying her subjects, when insurance is refused on the boats by those who can have no interest, but to save their employers a paltry money sacrifice—a smaller consideration than that of life ? The vessels of our respective companies are specially built for the trade, they undergo rigid and frequent survey, both at our hands and those of the Government and other surveyors; large sums are spent to insure efficiency in every detail; and yet we see ourselves opposed by steamers of the *Pasig* class, which cannot satisfy the scrutiny of surveyors responsible to undertakings whose sole business is to ascertain the sea-worthiness of vessels that frequent this Port.

The conclusion we draw from the surveys is so strongly condemnatory of the *Pasig's* seaworthiness either for cargo, and as an inference for passengers, (in fact the surveyors, Messrs. Burnie and Anderson, we believe, when called on will give their reasons against her being fit to carry passengers, though their office primarily extends only to cargo qualifications) that we feel constrained, respectfully but urgently, to request that an immediate independent survey of the *Pasig* be held, coupled with an examination of Messrs. Burnie and Anderson, and also of the Government Surveyor.

We understand that it is required under the Ordinance that those who may object to the ruling of the Government shall give indemnity for loss the owner of the aggrieved vessel may sustain. Should the statement of Messrs. Burnie and Anderson be proved inaccurate we undertake to give security to the satisfaction of His Excellency the Governor, for payment of the costs and compensation (if any) he may incur because of the detention of the *Pasig* on this complaint.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) TOS. ARNOLD,
Secretary, Hongkong, Canton and Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.

(Signed) BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, China Navigation Co., Ltd.

That letter was read before the jury, but whether the answer the Government gave to it was read I cannot say.

The Chief Justice—The answer to that letter was read to them.

Mr. Robinson said the question was, was there any evidence that the delay was wrongful ? The Governor had acted under the fifth section and delayed the ship, whereas he had no power for so doing except under the ninth section. The fifth section referred to the proper adjustment of compases, safety valves having undue weight placed upon them, and so forth. Under sub-section 8, the declarations having been furnished and supplied, it set forth the conditions to be complied with, in so far as the Governor shall direct. Sub-section 10 stated that the Governor should grant the certificate, not that if he was satisfied of the seaworthiness of the ship, but that the provisions of that section had been complied with.

Justice Clarke—He is to be satisfied though.

Mr. Robinson—Yes, and he is so satisfied when he receives the declarations sent in by the Government surveyor. There was no report or suggestion to make the Governor pause, if he was satisfied the certificate as given by the Surveyor was *bona fide*.

Justice Clarke—But was there not the letter stating the hull was rotten and unfit to carry human life ? Was that not a charge ?

Mr. Robinson—It was no charge or suggestion against the certificate.

Justice Clarke—Do you not think so now ?

Mr. Robinson—No, my lord, I do not.

Justice Clarke—Well, it is open to question.

Mr. Robinson—The Governor never doubted the surveyor and there is no suspicion that he did so, therefore he was not justified in stopping the granting of the certificate. The Governor did nothing to satisfy himself and therefore he had no suspicion. He forwarded the papers to the Attorney-General. He had to ascertain the correctness of them, being in order, and the Attorney-General said they were, and that he could not withhold the certificate. I do not complain of the Governor not having a reasonable time to satisfy himself ; he had such time, but what we complain of is the unreasonable time he took.

The Chief Justice—With regard to the question of reasonableness, was it not reasonable of the Governor sending the papers to the Attorney-General and he keeping of them for three or four days ?

Mr. Robinson—The jury answered that and they were the final judges. It is a question not now before the Court.

The Chief Justice—Well, but I am arguing on a question of reasonableness.

Mr. Robinson—The jury was asked the question if there was wrongful delay, and they said there was. According to sub-section 14, the Governor can revoke a certificate if he thinks such certificate has been fraudulently made or illegally obtained, but he had no suspicions that the certificate of the Government surveyor was so, and in view of the letter of complaint he ought to have acted under section 9, granted the certificate and revoked it the same day, thereby detaining the ship. The letter though does not contain a suggestion, but makes insinuations which is mere clap-trap.

Justice Clarke—The reference to human life is that not a suggestion?

Mr. Robinson.—No, it is only an insinuation. The letter reads "I believe" this, that and the other in reference to the reports of Messrs. Anderson and Burnie. They do not allege she cannot proceed to sea, and there was nothing for the Governor or yet a Board of Trade to arrest the ship.

The Chief Justice.—It is not a question of arresting the ship; it is a question of delay.

Mr. Robinson—I am only showing your lordships that he had power under section 9, which was his proper course. Instead of granting a certificate and then arresting the ship, as he could have so acted by the section, he has made the mistake by not doing so and therefore is responsible. The ship was detained from the 26th November to the 4th December waiting for the certificate, and the question as submitted to the jury was, would any ordinary man be liable to take nine or ten days ? The jury said he would not. The Governor as a public functionary has reasonable time allowed him, an individual has not. What I say is that looking at the length of time taken, the Governor did nothing but send the papers to the Attorney-General. I submit your lordship was right in putting the question to the jury whether the Governor was guilty of any wrongful delay. The jury came to the unanimous conclusion that the Governor had delayed six days. The letter of complaint was received on the 23rd. The only steps the Governor took was to transmit that letter and wait. There was no obligation for him to wait. Demurrage of a ship is a serious matter, and he should have acted at once.

Justice Clarke—Was there any evidence of you making the application for the certificate ?

Mr. Robinson—Yes, I believe the solicitors were so instructed. Without the certificate the ship could only carry twelve passengers, instead of 500 she had accommodation for.

Justice Clarke—But no direct application was made, was it ? There is nothing to prevent them going to sea with passengers even if they do not get the certificate, providing the Harbour-master grants them a clearance. There is no prohibition in the Ordinance, is there ?

Mr. Robinson—That is not before the Court, my lord.

Justice Clarke—But the question of delay involves that.

Mr. Robinson—It might, but the jury found there was unnecessary delay. The question is the limit of time in which the Governor ought to act. There was evidence that the Governor did wrong in with-holding the certificate for so many days.

The Chief Justice—It was a judicial act—he must satisfy himself and exercise his judgment.

Mr. Robinson—I do not dispute that, but he must exercise his judgment and satisfy himself with promptitude, and seeing that the only thing he did was to send the papers to the Attorney-General, there was evidence before the jury that he was culpable of negligence. We never contended the Governor was bound to a day, but only to a reasonable time. On the question of the unreasonable delay, the Attorney-General says in 4 that there is nothing to show the legality of the Governor in the Ordinance. I have not gone through the whole of the Ordinances, but there is a statute in the Magna Charter which says that the "Right of Justice shall not be sold or delayed to any man." The question is, the delay of the Governor in arriving at a conclusion. If he chose to delay making up his mind for six months, is he amenable to the law or not ? If the Court contends that there is no remedy by the Ordinance or yet any law by which the Governor is amenable, then I will appeal. If the Governor chose to take a year to satisfy himself was he amenable or was he not? Was it law or was it not?

The Chief Justice—I am sorry to interrupt you, but I think it is time for adjournment.

The Attorney-General—I could not attend Court this afternoon, my lord, there being a Council meeting.

His Lordship—Well, we will adjourn till Saturday at 10.30 a.m.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present :—His Excellency the Governor, Sir G. William des Vœux, K.C.M.G., (President); Mr. W. M. Deane, C.M.G., (Acting Colonial Secretary) ; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer) ; Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General) ; Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General) ; Messrs. P. Ryrie, C. P. Chater, T. H. Whitehead, Ho Kai, and J. J. Keswick, (unofficial members), and Mr. A. M. Thomson, Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The second report of the meetings of the Finance Committee held during the current year, embodying a list of the votes passed at last week's meeting, was laid on the table of the House.

THE PROPOSED LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead asked the following questions :—Have any steps been taken by Government towards the establishment of a Lighthouse Board referred to at the Meetings of this Council of 12th February and 23rd June last year, and in the Chamber of Commerce letter dated 24th June, 1890, to the honourable the Colonial Secretary. If so, will the Government lay on the table their proposals. If not, does the Government intend to take any steps in the matter ?

His Excellency replied to the effect that the Government had no proposals to make and had no intention of taking steps in the matter, for the reason that it had never been shown that the duties which would be performed by such a Board would be better executed than by the department of the Government that now undertakes them.

COLONIAL OFFICE DESPATCHES WANTED.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead asked :—Will the Government lay on the table a copy of the Colonial Office despatch to the War Office dated 22nd October, 1890, forwarding copy of the Despatch dated 10th September, 1890, from the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong to the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford regarding the Military Contribution, and a copy of the instructions received by Government requiring the increased Military Contribution to be now paid to the War Authorities?

In reply his Excellency said that as he was not in possession of any such despatch as the hon. member referred to it was not within his power to comply with the first part of request; but as regarded the second part of the question he would lay a copy of the telegram on the table with pleasure. It was not in his possession just at that moment, but it was, he could state from memory, very brief, and simply said "the military contribution for last year should be paid at once."

THE MILITARY (EXTRA) CONTRIBUTION.

The Acting Colonial Secretary reported that the Colony's military contribution for the year 1890, amounting to $123,870.59, was voted at the last meeting of the Finance Committee by a majority of *one*, after considerable discussion. The majority of one was obtained by the Chairman exercising his right of giving a casting vote.

Mr. P. Ryrie said the unofficial members wanted the vote postponed. They agreed to the increase of the contribution last year on the understanding that the garrison would be largely increased in accordance with the Secretary of State's despatch. As yet there had been no increase, yet the colony was requested to pay it. The hon. members should be fully informed on the subject, and he therefore begged to move the postponement of the final vote on the subject.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead, in seconding, said the War Department having swerved from its original grounds for making the demand, now attempted to justify its action by taking up new grounds for the demand. The unofficial members were desirous of having time to consider the new aspect of the affair, and he therefore had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Ryrie's motion.

His Excellency, in the course of an exhaustive speech on the question at issue, said he could not accede to the request for lengthy delay as there appeared no alternative owing to the receipt of telegraphic instructions on the subject, which directed that the money should be paid at once. He was called upon to play a more or less painful part in connection with the vote. He still held much the same views as were expressed by him two years ago. On the 20th of January of last year the despatch pointed out the *pros* and *cons* of the case from the point of view of the Imperial tax-payer, and it was urged that the increase was necessary owing to the inadequacy of the contribution at that time payable. The despatch of the Secretary of State was a very able one and perfect, but for the very unfortunate mistake respecting the promise to increase the garrison. When it was borne in mind that the colony does not pay anything towards the upkeep of the Army here, nor of the Navy,—our "right arm of defence,"—in these seas either, he thought that the amount shou'd not be considered as excessive, or unfair. There was a point in connection with the demand for the increase of the contribution which rather affected the future, not the present time. That was the inference that still further demands would be made later on ; what for he cou'd not say, but possibly for barracks, stores, forts, etc., etc. If such came to pass a point of danger—which had not, he considered, been yet reached—would be reached. Looking around carefully he could see that there were not many fortunes made in Hongkong—as was popularly supposed at Home—and it was highly probable that the margin of profit on the trade of the place was very narrow. There was no evidence here of fortunes being made rapidly, as was supposed. Fortunes had been amassed in years gone by, but they were made slowly. In these circumstances the greatest caution should be exercised in overstraining the abilities of the Colony. He did not think a point of danger had yet been reached. If taxation were, in years to come, increased to an extent that really overstrained the abilities of the Colony to meet it, then a severe blow would be dealt at the Colony as a self-supporting community. He had recently received a telegram instructing him to stop all public works which had not yet been commenced, and that appeared to indicate that the Home Authorities were a little apprehensive, if

the Colony floated a loan—as could have been done for the construction of the Tytam Waterworks and other useful works instead of having to pay for all its works out of its annual revenue, then there would be no danger of increased taxation. The question was one which would not be likely to affect him personally, for there was every indication that he could not finish his time here, but it was his duty to point out, in the interests of his successors, that heavy demands would in the end result in danger. It was necessary that in dealing with a young and prosperous colony like Hongkong to avoid "killing the goose that laid the golden egg." As a matter of fact the contribution was for the support of the Forces engaged in the defence of an imperial coaling station for the fleet (applause by unofficial members), but it must be remembered that the Navy was engaged in the protection of British commerce, and sometimes there was quite a large fleet here—

Mr. Ryrie—I've often know "the fleet," of which you speak, to be reduced to one small gunboat—and a very poor one at that (laughter).

His Excellency (continuing) said he believed Mr. Ryrie was correct, but that it should be remembered the residents of Hongkong were never asked to contribute towards the support of the Navy, which probably—for the fleet out here—cost at least half a million sterling per annum. He felt convinced that £40,000 was not too great a demand as military contribution, and he hoped that the unofficial members, after looking the matter straight in the face and after careful consideration, would not put him to the painful necessity of carrying the vote by making use of his own vote, the casting vote. The unofficials could, as on a previous occasion, agree to the vote and attach to the report a protest which would be forwarded to the Secretary of State. As to the indignation aroused, he though it was quite unwarranted. There could be no doubt that the Home government intended to send the troops when stated so in the despatch. Perhaps the authorities did not consider it as properly within their province to maintain a very large garrison here, as well as a large fleet.

Mr. Ryrie—Perhaps the Naval Authorities don't consider Hongkong as properly within *their* province! (laughter).

His Excellency concluded by urging the members to vote in favour of the contribution and thereby waive the past, if they concurred with him in what he had, in all earnestness, said to them.

Mr. Chater then explained that the postponement was asked for in order that the unofficials could confer together and draw up, if necessary, a protest.

His Excellency finally agreed to Mr. Ryrie's amendment as being considered "still on the *table*" at the meeting of the Council to be held on Wednesday next."

THE NEW GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General spoke at length upon the subject of the new Gambling Ordinance, and in the course of a very interesting address, which is unavoidably held over until to-morrow, proved that the new Ordinance is not one whit more severe than the present gambling laws of the United Kingdom.

He was followed by his Excellency the Governor, Mr. C. P. Chater, Mr. J. J. Keswick, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Mitchell-Innes and Mr. T. H. Whitehead. Mr. Chater and Mr. Keswick supported the Bill, while Dr. Ho Kai opposed it on grounds which have already been made public in the columns of the press.

A full report of the discussion on the subject of the new Gambling Ordinance is held over until to-morrow.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The subjoined minutes were referred to the consideration of the Finance Committee:—

(*a*). A sum of Two thousand and Eight hundred Dollars, ($2,800), as supplementary vote for "Peak Water Supply," being additional expenditure consequent on modifications recommended by Mr. Chadwick in the Hydraulic Motor and Pump required for the Peak Water Works.

(*b*) A sum of Nine hundred and Sixty Dollars, ($960), for the salary of two Student Interpreters under Section II of the Scheme published in Government Notification, No. 209, of the 4th May, 1889, at the rate of $40 per month each.

(*c*). A sum of Eight hundred and Forty Dollars, ($84); as an allowance for Quarters for the Postmaster-General during the current year.

For one year at $70 a month, $840.

(*d*). A sum of Six hundred Dollars, ($600), as a compassionate allowance to the widow and children of the late Inspector Swanston of the Hongkong Police Force.

The Council adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN TORPEDO.

ANOTHER DEVICE FOR THE DISTRUCTION OF HOSTILE SHIPS.

The popularity of the well-known Whitehead torpedo in England, says the N. Y. *Sun*, was threatened some time ago by the success which attended the invention of Mr. Brennan, a young Australian. Experiments conducted at Sheerness showed that this new weapon had a very high speed, could be steered with a high degree of accuracy through a considerable distance, and could carry a very large explosive charge. One of its characteristic features was its being propelled by connection with a steam engine stationed on the shore. Within the torpedo were two coils of wire, wound on spindles, each operating upon the shafting of the screw propeller which drove the torpedo forward. The ends of these wires were made fast to drums on the shore engine, so that the winding up of the wires on the latter correspondingly unwound them on the torpedo reels and set the screws revolving, so driving the torpedo ahead. The steering was affected by hauling harder on one or other of the wires.

While it was confidently predicted at first that the Brennan torpedo would supercede the Whitehead the Harver and other devices, one great objection promptly made to it was its being devised, at least primarily, for working from a fixed point, as it required a special engine, so that, as one of the British military papers said, the hostile ship "must come to it first." However, the same line of torpedo invention has recently been followed by another Australian, Mr. Murphy of Melbourne, although employing different means. This also is intended for a coast torpedo, but it is said that its apparatus may be more rapidly transported from point to point than the Brennan and set up against an enemy with briefer preparations. The range also is remarkable, if its claim of two and a half miles can be accepted. In shape it resembles the Whitehead. One characteristic feature is its method of using as a motor compressed air, of which a very large amount is stored in the machine, and connected by the usual shafting with a four-bladed propeller. The control of the motor from the shore station or floating battery is effected by electric wires. The combined use of compressed air and electricity promises to be very effective, and if it be true, as is urged, that the new device can be so modified as to be used on torpedo boats and on ships in general, it is likely to become efficient.

The utilization of the space in this Victoria torpedo, as it is called, is noticeable. It is about twenty-four feet long and has the usual vertical and horizontal rudders, besides a dorsal fin. At the head of the torpedo, of course, is the explosive charge. Then comes an ingenious device by which four small chambers are connected by a piston with the compressed air chamber, a sea valve gradually letting the water into these chambers in succession, so that the increased buoyancy caused by the expenditure of compressed air may be counterbalanced by the weight of the water thus admitted. This will keep the torpedo so balanced and at such a depth as to strike the object in the way desired. The plan becomes the more necessary, as this torpedo is designed for going at various rates of speed and even of stopping when required. From the head of the torpedo a prepared phosphoric substance passes through a tube to the dorsal fin and gives out a light and smoke, enabling those who are sending the torpedo to watch its whereabouts for a long distance, if desired. Next behind the explosive charge comes a chamber nine feet long containing the compressed air, which has a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. In the rear of that is an insulated coiled cable 1,200 yards long, which runs out through a tube under the torpedo; but as this would furnish wire enough for only a small part of the range, the remainder is held at the firing station, and an ingenious arrangement allows it to be paid out only from the shore at first and then simultaneously from the torpedo reel and the shore reel when a certain amount of speed is obtained. Behind the drum for the insulated electric wire in the torpedo come three electro-motors, acting upon the torpedo mechanism through the medium of a coiled spring and a ratchet. The former contains a steady and trustworthy stored force, while the latter allows a fixed amount of action only, each time the electric current passes through the wires. The operator can therefore, calculate with a reasonable degree of precision the position and progress of the torpedo when submerged and no longer traceable by the eye. The special importance of this device of the spring and ratchet is its regulating the steering within a definite and calculable limit, for one of the three motors acts directly upon the vertical rudder. Another motor, of course, is connected with the compressed air chamber, and by acting on the valve, allows a greater or less force to be communicated to the propeller, and hence controls the speed. It can also entirely stop the torpedo, and then set it going. This wire, which regulates the speed, also determines the paying out of the coiled cable from the torpedo reel. The remaining wire will explode the torpedo at the desired moment, and is also connected with apparatus for bringing it to the surface.

The purpose of this contrivance is of course, to follow a ship in its movements so that the torpedo can be exploded against it, no matter what the change of rate in the latter's steaming after the torpedo has once been aimed and discharged. Apparently the device has not yet been officially tried in England, and indeed, a specimen for the purpose was, at the latest accounts, still in course of construction there. Possibly, therefore, the disappointments which have attended so many new torpedo inventions will be experienced by this one. But it is at least interesting, as showing the persistent efforts to make torpedoes the formidable weapons which they are evidently capable of becoming, and some of its features may give hints to our own inventors.

CAPTAIN YATE'S JOURNEY TO TASHKEND.

The following are extracts from a paper on a journey to Tashkend, recently read by Captain Yates before an Edinburgh audience:—

Running from Askabad towards Merv, one passes under the northern cliffs of that great and curious natural fortress, Kalat-i-Nadiri. One or two recent writers have rather tended to spread the idea that this place is strategically valuable. It is not so. Fortified and held as it is by Persians, it is not even strong, far less impregnable. An enterprising European foe would be inside it in no time. But it is not worth fortifying strongly. The stream that flows in at the Argh-wan-Shah Gate does not irrigate more than 20 or 30 acres, and it is doubtful if the whole cultivated area in the amphitheatre, measuring about 25 by 6 miles, amounts to 100 acres. Except the Arghawan-Shah stream, which flows along a narrow ravine, and which issues by the Nafta Gate on to the Atak, there is very little water. The pasture for sheep and cattle is not very good or abundant. It commands no important route, although, if held by a determined and bold enemy, it would be an excellent base for harrying the Transcaspian Railway and the communications between Askhabad and Merv. Perhaps its chief value is that its possessor can control to a great extent the water-supply of the Atak. This water-supply is all important to Transcaspia. As the home and abode of Nadir Shah, who emancipated Persia from Afghan domination, and subsequently overran parts of Afghanistan and Northern India as far as Delhi, this spot is dear to the pride of the Persians. The Shah guards it jealously. To an Anglo-Indian who knew Afghanistan and Afghan politics well, it was interesting to meet and talk to the Afghan refugees who had fled from Afghan Turkestan with Sardar Mohammed Ishak Khan, the late Governor of Afghan Turkestan. As you will remember, he rebelled against his cousin, the Ameer Abdul Rahman, two or three years ago, and being defeated, fled into Russian territory with a large following. There he is still. One of his followers turned out to have spent a year with the Afghan Boundary Commission as a mehmandar—in other words, a victualling agent. He knew all the members of it well by name. I was interested to meet him, though I had left the Commission before he joined it. The Russian cantonment at Samarcand covers several square miles of ground. There is a well-wooded park, great broad roads lined with trees, and the houses are all buried and almost lost amid trees and gardens. There is a large fort on the top of a rising ground overlooking the native city, and separating it from the cantonment. The summer barracks are three or four miles away, near the railway station. The troops occupy them in summer only. They are constructed very simply and cheaply, and in marked contrast to the palaces we erect for our soldiers in India. For years past there has been a tendency to molly-coddle the private soldier (not the officers, mind you) in India. The medical men are mainly responsible for it. One of the many good works that Sir Frederick Roberts is now doing in India is taking the British soldier out of the cotton-wool in which others have been packing him up. I have over and over again read the remark that the Russian soldier is better fitted to bear the Asiatic climate than the British. I do not believe that the Briton, who has proved his ability to advance and struggle in every part of the world, is to be beaten by any European in his power of enduring climatic vicissitudes. If, however, the British soldier is over-coddled, and the Russian soldier is inured to hardship, the latter will prove the better man in time of trial. I, and my companions, were very much taken with the healthy physique and manly cheery look of the Russian soldiers whom we saw in Transcaspia and Turkestan. They were real good stuff for soldiering. It is a little amusing, is it not, to think of our soldiers, many of whom if they were in England now would be glad to avail themselves of General Booth's scheme for aiding the unemployed—I say it is a little amusing to think of these men reclining luxuriously under punkahs in a darkened room in India, and having servants to wait upon them.

I can assure you that Russians in Central Asia have no such nonsense. There is another thing that one notices in Central Asia, and that is, that within the twenty-five years that the country has belonged to Russia, all the native townspeople, and many of those in the country, have learned Russian. In India we pay our officers and officials to learn all sorts of outlandish dialects, which in nine cases out of ten, they forget as fast as they learn. Russia pays nothing, but makes the natives understand that the sooner they learn Russian the better for their interests. This is the right principle, for it tends to reduce the number of languages and dialects spoken in the world. What is the use of inventing Volapuk, if the Empire on which the sun never sets encourages the use of every barbarous lingo that is spoken in its dominions? These lingoes may be most attractive to ethnologists, philologists and other scientists, but for a practical Government to pay a premium for their preservation is ridiculous. It is well-known that barbarous races die out as civilisation advances. Barbarous lingoes should do ditto. The most interesting part of our journey was certainly that from Samarcand to Tashkend and back., It has to be done in a tarantass with post-horses. I will not go so far as to say the journey in a tarantass from Samarcand to Tashkend is a pleasure. Dirt, dust, flies, heat by day, cold by night; joltings, bad food, &c., are not comforts. The dust at times was hanging so thick round the vehicle that we had great difficulty in breathing. I began to realise what a Central Asian dust-storm might be, when travellers are said to be absolutely suffocated. However, despite these little drawbacks, I hold that the game was worth the candle. The Tashkend Exhibition was very instructive, and it is the one thing that was new, that other previous travellers had not seen. What with the Finance Minister, M. Vishnegradsky, the Inspector-General of Prisons, M. Galkin-Vrasky, General Annenkoff, M. Lessar, and their suites, all visiting Tashkend at once, not to mention private travellers, it was great luck that we got a carriage and horses at all. We have really to thank General Annenkoff for getting them both going and coming. As for the postal officials, for prevarication (not to use a stronger term), even Orientals would find it hard to be even with them. However, at 10 a.m. on September 22, we got our two tarantasses (one for ourselves and one for baggage) and our horses, and off we went. At 9 p.m. we got to Jizak, and were told we could get no horses, as everything was retained for M. Vishnegrad-sky. Again we had recourse to General Annenkoff at Samarcand. We wired to him, and then went to sleep. At 1 a.m. on the 23rd we were awakened and told that telegraphic orders had come, and that we might go on. We thanked Annenkoff in our hearts. I can assure you that to have to spend two or three days at a postal station between Samarcand and Tashkend would be little better than imprisonment in gaol. Indeed, I imagine that the Irish M.P.'s had a much better time of it in prison than we would have had at Jizak. From Jizak to the Syr-darya, a distance of 80 miles, the road crosses the Galodnaya Steppe. In the old coaching days no part of England can have been so desolate at this is. And yet it is perfectly safe, safer than even a mail-coach route was from the Sheppards and Turpins of the last century. There is no water, no food, nothing on this steppe. The squalor and dirt of the postal-stations is disgusting. The road is what the tarantass and cart wheels make. It is well named the Galodnaya (hungry or famished) Steppe.

We spent three very pleasant days in Tashkend. The first morning we drove all round the native town and bazaars; and on the two others, along the Ocenburg and Kokand roads. A strong fort here, as at Samarcand, dominates the native town. The Russian troops were located in barracks in various parts of the cantonments. There are fine broad roads, lined with trees and water-courses. Some of the shops are very good. The afternoon of each day we spent at the Exhibition. Last year I visited the Paris Exhibition. I infinitely preferred the one at Tashkend. Paris was too vast; Tashkend was small and everything had the interest of comparative novelty. There were to be seen specimens of the products and industries of Turkestan. Cotton is the chief thing. The Russians have paid great attention to the cotton grown in Central Asia. American seed has been introduced. It is mainly owing to the export of cotton that the Transcaspian Railway now pays expenses. About 20,000 tons are now exported annually. Similar attention has been paid to wine growing. General Annenkoff took us to see M. Ivanhoff's exhibits of local wines. We tasted some half-dozen varieties of red and white wines made in Turkestan. Two (one white and one red) were very fair. We shall, no doubt, have them ere long in the market under the name of white and red Bordeaux. Bessarabia, the Crimea, and the Caucasus also produce good sound wines. I was shown at the Tashken Exhibition a long cane called "sorgot." The Russians intend to make sugar of it. The sugarcane does not suit the Turkestan climate. It is expected that "sorgot" will pay well. There are thousands of acres of rice fields in the valleys of the Zarashan and Chirchik, the rivers of Samarcand and Tashkend. General Annenkoff is right in saying that what is needed for the development of Russian Asia are railway extension and improved irrigation.

If the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is very palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive stomach, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents for Hongkong and China.—[1811.

Intimations.

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WHITE, CREAM, AND ART COLORINGS.

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AT LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN HONGKONG.

NEW PREMISES,

COLONIAL HOUSE, 4, QUEEN'S ROAD

Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [368

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th March, 1891.

JENSEN'S CONGRESS OF CABALISTIC WONDERS.

A. JENSEN .....Manager.
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PROF. ROBERT JENSEN, The World's Challenge Prestidigitator.
ELECTORIA.
The Most Beautiful Act.
IBICUS.
The Enchanted Skull.
The Great Egyptian and Oriental Necromancer, ACHMED-ALI-BEY,
In his great speciality, entitled
BLACK ART,
assisted by the Charming MISS HAIDA.

The great Japanese Juggler OKO-MOTA
In his Sword and Bayonet Act.

MR. A. LINTON,
The great portrait and landscape painter, who will paint a picture in oil upside down in 5 minutes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Stalls $2.00
Back Seats..... 1.00
Box Plan at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891. [390

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAITAN," Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th March 1891 [389

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship "CHOW FA," Captain F. W. Phillips, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891 [387

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE German Steamship "REMUS," Captain P. H. Simonsen, will leave for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 13th instant.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891. [388

BELILIOS TRUST, No. 2.

THE BELILIOS TRUSTEES will hold an EXAMINATION in December next, in the following Subjects:—

FOR GIRLS RECEIVING A CHINESE EDUCATION.

1.—Chinese Composition (a Letter, to be written in the Chinese character).
2.—Translation (from Chinese book-style into colloquial, using either Roman'zed or Chinese characters).
3.—Arithmetic (up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions).

FOR GIRLS RECEIVING AN ENGLISH EDUCATION.

1.—English Composition.
2.—English History (up to the death of Queen Elizabeth).
3.—Physical Geography (Royal Readers, VI.).

FOR BOYS.

1.—English Composition (on a subject connected with Commercial Geography).
2.—Mensuration (up to areas of the surfaces of solids, with special reference to commercial requirements).
3.—Book-keeping (Turner's Commercial Guide and Hunter's Civil Service Examination Questions).
4.—Short-hand (writing, in any form of short-hand, and reproducing in fair copy, a lengthy paragraph dictated by the Examiner with moderate speed).

Conditions of Examination and value of Prizes will be as in former years. Date and place of Examination will be announced early in November.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891. [391

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
for presentation at the yearly meeting to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on *Thursday, 5th March, at 4.30 p.m.*

The Committee have much pleasure in presenting the Fifth Annual Report, to be able to inform the Members that though at one time they were doubtful as to their ability to be able to show a credit balance to the Association, it will be satisfactory to learn that such has been done, and that the whole of the subscriptions now due for the current year remain available for the benefit of the Association. 169 Members are now on the Register, including 28 Ladies.

The Committee desire to thank the many Donors for their munificent Prizes and Donations to the Prize Fund.

A very successful Prize Meeting was held at Easter, the number of events being 32 with 124 Prizes, and the value of these offered to Members and all-comers amounted to $1,406. Lieut. Carlyle, R.A. won the Ladies nomination, the Army and Navy Cup, the Queen's Prize, the Champion Aggregate, the National Rifle Association's Silver Medal, and eleven smaller events, proving himself to be the Champion Shot of the year.

The Targets and Plant are in fair condition, but the Committee think it advisable to write off $300 from the account for depreciation.

When the Association is in a position to meet such an outlay, it is proposed to adopt a more modern system of target marking.

Monthly Challenge Cups.—The Kwoon Kwan Teen Cups after being competed for ten months, were finally won in June last.

The Prizes were carried off by the following Members, each Cup having been won five times altogether.

Mr. E. L. Woodin 1st Prize for Match Rifle.
Mr. C. Ford 2nd " " M. H. "
Mr. Frank Collins 3rd " " " "

The latter Cup was presented for the highest aggregate score made during the whole competition.

The Faki Cup presented by Dr. Noble, and which has to be won three times, has had a much longer life; the first competition having taken place in August 1889, and the contest for this much coveted trophy is likely to be prolonged for some time to come.

To further stimulate Rifle Shooting amongst the members, two Subscription Handicap Challenge Cups have been instituted, one for distances from 200 up to 600 yards, the other for 800 and 900 yards.

A Silver Spoon is presented for the highest score made at each distance, and it affords the Committee much satisfaction to state that these Competitions have proved very popular amongst the Members.

E. L. WOODIN, President and Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31ST, 1890.

Receipts.

Balance forward	$	203.55
Annual Subscription		617.00
Entrance Fees for Cups		71.40
Donations to Prize Fund		425.00
Handicap Cup Subscriptions		32.00
Interest		3 03
	$	1,351.98

Expenditure.

Outstanding Accounts (1888-89)	$	274.70
Markers' Wages		144 00
Incidentals		16.30
Office Expenses		44 33
8th Prize Meeting		246.80
Mat-shed		29 00
Prizes		65.00
Advertising		31.10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		399.20
Money in hand		102 05
	$	1,351.98

Assets.

To Subscriptions unpaid	$	70.00
" Challenge Cup		50.00
" Balance in hand		501.25
" Targets, Sheds, &c.		600.00
Total	$	1,221.25

Liabilities.

Outstanding Account	$	671.30
Handicap Cup		32.00
Depreciation of Targets, Sheds, &c.		300.00
Balance		217.95
Total	$	1,221.25

Audited and found correct,
F. W. CROSS.
E. B. SHEPHERD.
C. VIVIAN LADDS, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1890.

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship "NANZING," Captain Hogg, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at NOON.
This steamer has Superior Accommodation for first class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891. [383

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1891, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [385

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1891, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Superficies.	Annual Rt.	Upset Price.
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$	$
1	Inland Lot No. 1246	Wantsai, (near the Wantsai School)	56	56	52	52	2,912	40	437

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT

FOR PRESENTATION TO THE SHAREHOLDERS at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to be held at the Offices of the General Agents, at 11 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1891.

The General Agents beg to submit to the hareholders their Report on the working of the Company's business, with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Inclusive of $11,873.95 brought forward from 1889, and of $60,000.00 paid as an interim dividend of $4 per share on 19th August last, the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account is $136,840.46 which the General Agents and Consulting Committee recommend should be appropriated as follows, viz.:—

Interim Dividend of $4 per Share paid 19th August,	$	60,000.00
Dividend of $5 per Share, making $9 for the year,		75,000 00
Carry forward to next Account,		1,840.46
	$	136 840.46

The Extension at East Point referred to in the Report dated 22nd February, 1890, was completed in March last at a cost of $72,369.87, and the expected advantages are being fully realised. In the autumn of 1890 the General Agents with the concurrence of the Consulting Committee decided to erect a new Raw Sugar Godown at the East Point Refinery, at an estimated cost of $15,000, and the work is now being carried out.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

The amount at debit has been increased by the cost of the Extension, by various additions to machinery, &c., and by part cost of the new Godown, amounting in all to $85,961.60.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

During the year Mr. B. Layton resigned his seat.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thomas Arnold and Fullarton Henderson, and the General Agents have pleasure in recommending their re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, February 28th, 1891.

BALANCE SHEET—ONE YEAR—TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Capital & Liabilities.

Paid-up Capital			$ 1,500,000.00
Uncollected Dividend			150 00
Sundry Creditors			985,228.95
Balance of Profit & Loss Account	$136,840.46		
Less Interim Dividend paid on the 18th August, 1890, @ 4 per cent.	60,000.00		
			76,840.46
			$2,567,219.41

Assets.

Property Account, consisting of:— East Point Refinery, Bowrington Refinery, Swatow Refinery, Hongkong Distillery		$ 1,291,662.80
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank		73,740.67
Cash		1,549.95
Stocks of Raw and Refined Sugars, &c.		432,936.48
Spirits and Rum		2,745.91
Coals, Charcoal, Stores, Fire Insurance, &c.		189,298.83
Sundry Debtors		57,518.01
Shipments		512,766.76
		$2,562 219.41

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

To Balance at Debit on 31st Dec., 1889		$ 1,205,701.20
" Amount of Extension Account		72,399.87
" Paid for addition to machinery, &c., at East Point and Bowrington Refineries, and Cost of New Launch, less Proceeds of Sale of Old Machinery		9,591.73
" Paid to Account one New Godown		4,000.00
		$1,291 662.80
By Balance at Debit		$1,291,662.80
		$1,291,662.28

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Commission	$	20,311.12
" Remuneration to Consulting Committee		2,500.00
" Auditors' Fees		500.00
" Interest Account		7,362.55
		30,673.67
" Interim Dividend of 4 per cent. paid on the 18th August, 1890		60,000.00
		90,673.67
" Net Balance		76,840.46
	$	167,514.13
By Balance of Profit and Loss carried from last year	$	11,873.95
By Net gain on Working		155,640.18
	$	167,514.13

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

We have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify that the above Statements are in accordance therewith.
THOS. ARNOLD, F. HENDERSON, } Auditors.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MEMBERS wishing to enter for the above will please sign their names, either on the List lying on the table in the Club anteroom or on the one in the Cricket Pavilion, on or before SATURDAY, the 14th inst.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary, H.K.C.C.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891. [384

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891. [386

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladiwostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG;

The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements,

AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vade mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
Printing Office, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1891. [

Insurances.

THE STANDARD
A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong
982—6]

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [244

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [66

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1567

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [216

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO .....} $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [1250

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047

THE BOA VISTA.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress. [34

PEAK HOTEL,
VICTORIA GAP, PEAK,
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus.

THE most beautiful position in the environs of Hongkong situated 1,250 feet above sea level, commanding magnificient views of the City and Harbour of Victoria, the mainland of China and neighbouring islands.

Cool Southerly breezes in Summer with perfect protection from N.E. Winds of Winter.

The best accommodation of Visitors, with every comfort, convenience and attention.

The Cuisine is under the best supervision and every luxury obtainable is supplied.

WINES, etc. the best Brands and finest qualities only are kept.

TERMS MODERATE.
Telephone No. 29.
PEAK HOTEL & TRADING Co., Ltd.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1891. [277

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Peak Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1888. [19

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS AND DRAPERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,

Without Reserve,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF DRAPERY AND LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, &c.,

Comprising:—

ZEPHYR DRESSES of different designs in boxes, EMBROIDERED WHITE DRESSES, Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS, Black and White MULL HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' RIBBED VESTS, MADEIRA WORK, &c.

Also,

A very large and fine assortment of LADIES' MANTLES and WATERPROOFS, in different qualities and designs, and other GOODS.

The above will be on view on Monday next, the 6th instant, A.M.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1891. [381

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR any one of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [15

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [32

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.
OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [30

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also he very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [424

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blook Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending 31st December, 1890, at the rate of £1.10/ together with a Bonus of £1.10/ per Old Share, and 11/2 with a Bonus of 11/2 per New Share (on which 1st and 2nd Calls have been paid up) are PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 2nd March next, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
F. DE ROVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [362

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 21st March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [361

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1890.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1890, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891. [372

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the SUBSCRIPTION HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP (Short Range) and RANGE SPOONS, will be held on SATURDAY next the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M. Distances, 200 and 300 yards, seven shots at each. Position: any. Entrance fee, 30 cents.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 P.M. to convey competitors.

C. VIVIAN LADDS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891. [65

NOTICE:

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SANDAKAN.

IN ITS PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Will and Estate of CHARLES WALTER FLINT, of Sandakan, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of CHARLES WALTER FLINT, deceased, late of Sandakan, Merchant, Probate of whose Will has been granted by the High Court of Sandakan, to H. B. DUNLOP of Sandakan, Executor appointed by the Will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of such claims to the said undersigned, on or before the Thirty-first day of October, 1891. And Notice is hereby given that after such date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this First day of November, 1890.

P. F. J. MARCUS,
Registrar.
Receiver for the said Executor.
High Court,
Sandakan. [163

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has secured the services of an experienced PHOTOGRAPHER, and undertakes to produce First Class Photographs and the enlargement of Photos, &c.

Cabinets (enamelled).....$5 a dozen.
Cartes de Visite ..... 2 "

PUN WOO, PHOTOGRAPHER,
84, *Queen's Road Central,*
(Top Floor of Teen Sing, Bookbinder).
Hongkong, 17th February, 1891. [298

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,
DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually

For Prices and Samples, apply to

G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [369

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.

CABINETS from $6 a dozen.
CARTES DE VISITE from $3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [38

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequaled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd.,
16 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
Farsari's Photographic Studio.
[357

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165, E.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891. [374

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned has been dissolved from this date by mutual consent, the term of Partnership having expired.

Outstanding contracts will be attended to by Mr. G. D. SCOTT.

LIGHTWOOD & SCOTT.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

WITH reference to the above I shall continue the business of a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

H. H. LIGHTWOOD.

WITH reference to the above I shall continue business as a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

G. D. SCOTT.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [365

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE No. 3, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchai Road (opposite Bakery).

No. 1 (corner house facing East) and No. 6 (corner house facing West).

RICHMOND TERRACE.—The former with Conservatory, and Tennis Lawn. Each House contains six good rooms and is pleasantly situated.

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at "Mountain View," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap.

If sold, part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP.
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 30th December, 1890. [36

TO LET.

GODOWNS—(BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1890. [55

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s Premises.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [49

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.—Two Semi-detached Houses. Rent $45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1890. [45

TO LET,
Possession on 1st April next.

HOUSE No. 18, ELGIN STREET.

For particulars, apply to
LOUIS KIRCHMANN,
No. 4, Ladder Street Terrace.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891. [348

TO BE LET.

NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
HERCULES J. SCOTT.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891. [227

TO LET.

NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church.

Apply to
ACHEE & Co.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1891. [40

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE MARINE HOTEL.

SITUATE on the Praya, opposite to the old P. & O. Wharf, comprising:—22 Bedrooms, Dining-room, Billiard-room, Bar, &c.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [50

TO LET.

NOS. 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

ROOMS in College Chambers No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891. [13

KOWLOON.

TO LET,
Possession from 1st February,

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING Co.'s ESTATE.

HEALTHILY situated 5 ROOMED-HOUSES with Bath-rooms complete, splendid view. Moderate Rent. Gas laid on.

Apply to
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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891. [30

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CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "*Arithmetic*" for Engineers, $5.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [246

INTIMATION.

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SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES,
ALWAYS IN STOCK
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REASONABLE PRICES.

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SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [132

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1890.

A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.

Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—
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Hongkong, 8th March, 1890.

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Hongkong, 2nd December, 1888. [44

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Winds in less than a dozen turns;
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THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890 [1159

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
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HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June 1882. [915

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2784. THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Japanese Government has voted 10,000 *yen* for the purpose of sending three young native physicians to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's consumption cure.

FRENCH officials of the Forest Department who have recently explored the forests of Annam, have found them to contain a great abundance of very valuable timber.

THERE was not one prisoner in the British gaol at Shanghai on the 20th ulto. How different from Hongkong, where criminals are daily manufactured by the dozen.

HENRI ROCHEFORT'S list of duels up to date numbers twenty-three, in seven of which he was wounded. We wonder if this total includes his little affair with our friend Bavier?

THE Chinese squadron, consisting of five ironclads, which have been anchored in Kowloon Bay for the past three weeks, weighed anchor and started for Foochow on the 25th ulto.

THE Emperor appears determined not to permit Liu Ming-chuan to retire from the governorship of Formosa. The latest decree gives Liu three additional months leave, and tells him there is no necessity to vacate his post.

WE hear that the twenty *Namoa* pirates caught by the Macao Water Police during the past three weeks, are to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities at Canton early this week, the latter having applied for their rendition.

A CASE of small-pox occurred on board H.M.S. *Linnet* at Shanghai on the 20th ulto. Dr. Jamieson, the port Health Officer, ordered the patient to be sent to the General Hospital, and all leave from the ship was at once stopped.

THE British steamer *Strathearn*, Captain McDiamond, which left Nagasaki for San Francisco on the 17th September last, has now been given up as lost and the insurance on her cargo, amounting to $259,950, has been paid.

THE general public of Saigon have decided to spend $2,054 on lionizing the Czarewitch who will probably look in there on the 14th March. A review, a ball, and fêtes *à la Française* are component parts of the entertainment programme.

MR. N. J. HANNEN has been appointed Chief Judge and Consul-General at Shanghai under the new regulations. Sir Richard Rennie, the present Chief Justice, and Mr. P. J. Hughes, have, it is stated, decided to retire on their pensions.

THE following additional naval reliefs arrived by the troopship *Tyne* on the 22nd ulto.:—G. E. Cock, gunner, to the *Rattler*; T. Mynard, gunner, to the *Swift*; J. T. McDonnell, gunner, and J. H. Skews, boatswain, to the *Victor Emanuel*; D. Morgan, gunner, to the *Severn*; and W. L. Hackney, boatswain, to the *Mercury*.

MR. CARL BOHNEN, a native of Wesel, and an employé in the firm of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., committed suicide by shooting himself through the brain with a revolver at his residence No 8, Foochow Road, Shanghai, on the night of the 18th ulto. No definite cause is assigned for the rash act. The deceased was forty years of age.

AN epidemic of cholera is a small matter compared to the dangers of a sojourn in several parts of Siam. We hear, says the *Siam Gazette*, that a certain official, who after a residence of some five years in eastern Siam, returns to Bangkok with five members of his suite out of a total of two hundred which he had taken with him when first appointed to his post.

THE steward of the Swedish bark *Fernica* died in Bangkok from acute choleraic-diarrhœa on the 13th ulto. Commenting on this subject the *Bangkok Times* says:—"The poor fellow had doubtless been drinking the salt river water, which at this time of the year is liable to cause such complaints, and against which all seafaring men are strictly warned in the port notices and regulations."

LIN K'UN-YI, the newly appointed Viceroy of Kiang-su, has arrived at Nanking, but will not take over the seals of office for the present. He is, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, residing in a building formerly used as an examination hall. He may be expected in Shanghai on or about the 1st March, and he will remain there till the Peiho is free of ice, when he will leave by steamer for Tientsin *en route* for Peking for audience.

THE *Shên-pao* is responsible for the statement that the Canton Viceroy has written to his brother Li Hung-chang, requesting him to obtain an Imperial decree for the proposed railway from Canton to Kowloon. The Canton Viceroy is also credited with having asserted that the whole of the capital had been subscribed without foreign assistance, but that averment is of too doubtful a character to be accepted without reserve. It is too good to be true.

THE M.M. steamer *Salaste*, which arrived on the morning of the 26th ulto. with the French mail, is on her first trip to the Far East, having previously run on the Australian line. She is commanded by Captain L. Fiaschi and is a sister ship to the *Caledonien*, the *Melbourne*, the *Natal*, and the *Sydney*, and is a vessel of 4,193 tons and 3,430 horse power. She replaces the *Iraouaddy*, which left on the 25th homeward bound, on the China line.

THE Singapore *Free Press* understands that in response to the invitation sent by his Excellency the Governor, H.I.H. the Czarewitch has expressed regrets that he will be unable to accept the entertainment proposed to be offered to him at Government House, and that he will not make any official landing at Singapore. It is probable that the Russian squadron accompanying the Czarewitch will remain in Singapore for such time only as may be necessary for coaling.

OUR Shanghai evening contemporary learns that arrangements are being made to obtain temporary premises in Shanghai for the Viceroys of Nanking, Kwangtung, and Minché, who may be expected to arrive in Shanghai in a couple of months to receive the Czarewitch. It is now definitely decided that the Imperial traveller is to proceed direct from Shanghai to Chefoo where the Viceroy of Chihli will meet him. Four local pilots have already been selected to bring up the Czarewitch and the Russian fleet from Hongkong. Mr. C. H. M. J. Centerwall will bring up H.I.H.'s vessel the *Pamlat Asov*, and Messrs. M. J. Hildebrandt, B. Popp, and C. N. Vincent, the other vessels of the escorting squadron.

THE charge against the two Chinamen, who were accused of being concerned in the *Namoa* piracy of the 10th December last, were discharged at the Magistracy on the 23rd ulto. for lack of further evidence.

THE batch of Hongkong Chinese constables sent down to Singapore recently are not, says the *Free Press*, proving a success; their Sergeant, No. 1, being especially conspicuous for the savage manner in which he bangs around his countrymen.

THE two Imperial Commissioners, Kwei and Shen, who went to Foochow to investigate several cases, including the one of Kien-ning-foo, have ended their enquiry. The former returned to Peking on the 2nd ulto., while the latter was ordered, according to the *Echo*, by wire from capital, to fill the office of Literary Chancellor *vice* Oo-la-pu, who recently died, at Chinchew. He took over the seal of that office on the 14th ulto.

SOME years ago a shepherd was found dead in a clump of myall acacias on a station out on the Barcoo in New South Wales. Beside the body was an empty rum bottle and a pannikin, on the bottom of which the dying man had scratched the words "an officer of the Light Brigade." And this, it turns out, was perfectly true. He had actually been an officer in that brigade, and was deprived of his commission for drunkenness. So perish the "military heroes;" in gaols and hospitals, poorhouses and Barcoo out-stations, the "broken tools that tyrants cast away."

A RUMOUR has been buzzing around for some days past that a gallant warrior, not altogether unknown behind the footlights at the Garrison Theatre, who departed for home by the troopship *Himalaya* on the 22nd ulto., forgot, accidentally no doubt, to square up the accounts of some race-lotteries, of which he was in charge, before his departure. The amount said to be wanting has been variously stated at from $800 to $1,600. It is also stated that the forgetful gentleman's memory will be painfully jogged on the trooper's arrival at Singapore, and that he will probably be officially requested to return to Hongkong by the trooper due here this month. These rumours are, of course, given for whatever they may be worth.

THE *N. C. Daily News* understands that both parties to the late unpleasantness between the Russian authorities and the Viceroy of Hukuang, as to the reception of the Czarevitch, have determined to ignore the fact that there ever was any difficulty between them. The Viceroy, our old friend and admirer Chang Chih-tung, is very anxious that foreigners should dismiss from their minds altogether the idea that he is at all inimical to them, and he deeply regrets that so mistaken a notion should ever have been entertained. We quite believe all the Viceroy says. He is by far the ablest of Chinese statesmen, and the one who has been most unjustly abused and calumniated by foreigners. Li Hung-chang had his great rival removed from Canton because he feared his rapidly growing influence and independent policy. It was a bad job for the City of Rams when Chang was transferred to Hukuang.

ANOTHER new training ship for prospective sailors of the Siamese Navy is, says the *Bangkok Times*, now being got ready at the Royal Dock Yard, and in a few weeks more will be put on the active list. We refer to the *Thoon Kramon*, a very serviceable sailing vessel which has long lain at anchor totally neglected, but is now being renovated, and at very small expense will be made as good as a new ship. This vessel will be of very great use in paying periodical visits to the coast ports, and on such voyages the young sailors can be instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it. It is only recently that training ships in the Siamese Navy have secured the attention they deserve, but the recognition of their value is, we are glad to see, becoming sufficiently extensive to secure their institution, and in this respect Siam is following in the wake of other Eastern nations.

WE quite endorse the opinion of our Shanghai morning contemporary that his Excellency the Viceroy of the Minché is entitled to first honours for cool and unblushing cheek. In a memorial to the Throne recently, this high official had the hardihood to ask for rewards for some of his people for saving the lives of seven foreigners and over 40 Chinese, and cargo valued at Tls. 130,000, from the steamer *Newchwang*, which he avers was wrecked off the coast of Foochow. The *Newchwang* was not lost, though she stranded in April last off Amoy. Nearly all the cargo, which was insured for Tls. 18,000 only, was jettisoned to lighten the ship, and the vessel ultimately floated and finally reached Shanghai for repairs. A junk with some soldiers was sent to protect the stranded vessel, for which service compensation was made, but the Viceroy's statement about saving life and cargo are impudent falsehoods.

THE Royal Tokio circus which is now in full swing at Bowrington, is one of the best of its kind that has visited this Colony, comprising as it does some of the cleverest juggling, conjuring, balancing, and tricky talent ever seen outside the "Land of the Rising Sun," which is without doubt the birthplace and the home of all that is neat and graceful in the now-you-see-it and-now-you-don't art. In the juggling line we doubt if Skegeroo has any equal; some of the acts, which he performs with apparent ease, are simply marvelous and nearly all new. The breaking ladder act by Sadakichi and his pretty little sister, is also a feature of the show, and met with the hearty approval of the audience. The young lady especially, who only lacks wings to be a veritable fairy, went through the difficult and dangerous performance as neatly and gracefully as though she had been born in mid-air. Another novel feature was that of Miss Kikoo who ascends and descends with bare feet a ladder, the rungs of which are sharpened swords, as unconcernedly as an ordinary individual would walk up a staircase. Should Miss Kikoo ever have the misfortune to slip, the results would be disastrous in the extreme. The wire ring tricks by Itoe were also neatly and cleverly done as also was the screen performance by the Hakata Brothers, the elder of whom is besides credited with being the best conjurer extant. There were several other acts equally deserving of recognition; notably Sadakichi extraordinary manipulation and management of an umbrella which when spread out was as large as a young circus tent, the "rise barrow" act of Fischer, and the butterflies of Miss Kikoo. The performance passed off without a hitch, with perhaps the exception of the band, which was responsible for the only discordant element of the evening. It wouldn't be a bad band though, if the trombone were greased a bit and the drum had a big hole bored in it. The obliging and ubiquitous Mr. Bond looks after the door, and the comfort of patrons. The troupe should have a prosperous season here, and they richly deserve it. The programme is varied nightly.

IN reference to the long standing dispute which has existed between Mr. Mitchell, barrister-at-law, and the British Consular Court at Bangkok, we learn that the feud has ended at last and that Mr. Mitchell will in future be allowed to practise his profession, with it is presumed, the gracious consent of the august court in question.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of the Hongkong Seamen's Chaplaincy for 1890, which is got up in an exceptionally neat and complete style. The report reviews the work of the past year, and dwells specially upon the subject of the launch of the mission steam launch *Dayspring*, and the Sunday labour question. Concerning the latter the chaplain, the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, says:—"With regard to the important question of Sunday labour in the Harbour, to which the attention of the Home Government was drawn during the year, it is a matter for congratulation that there seems now to be a general agreement that unnecessary labour on Sunday should cease. If this feeling grows, it should not be impossible to devise a plan by which this vexed question may be set at rest."

THUS the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 18th ulto.:—A Chinese soldier was walking along the Bund this afternoon with a huge basket of clothes on his head and a bundle under each arm. The "brave" was taking up much more than his legal share of the sidewalk, and when he was passing Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's store, two foreigners had to get off the footpath in order to let him pass. The foreign policeman on duty seeing this went up to the soldier and told him he must carry his bundles out on the road. The latter seemed inclined to argue about the matter and commenced talking to the policeman in a very loud and rude way. A crowd of gaping Chinese and some foreigners were now gathering round the pair and the policeman seeing that traffic was likely to be interrupted and anxious to cut short the discussion, caught the soldier under the arms without another word, lifted him right up and threw him bundles and all out into the middle of the road. The measure was effective. The soldier rose to his feet quickly, gathered up his scattered goods and chattels and proceeded on his way in the middle of the road. So much for lord Wolseley's chosen troops!

THE BORNEO FIASCO.

THREE COMPANIES GONE UNDER.

The subjoined reports of meetings held in connection with the winding up of three of the Borneo planting companies, which were floated with a great flourish of promoters' trumpets but three years ago, will be read with interests, both by those who have sunk a few "thous" in them, and those who have wisely abstained from following in the ruck of the El Dorado (?) plungers:—

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the office of the General Managers, No. 6, Ice House Lane, at noon to-day (Feb. 27th), for the purpose of receiving the report of the Consulting Committee, with a statement of accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1890. There were present:—Messrs. C. S. Sharp (Chairman); W. B. Layton, W. Wotton, H. L. Dalrymple (Directors); S. I. Danby, I. S. Perry, N. J. Gomes, S. A. Joseph, A Lun, and L. Hallward (Secretary).

The Chairman said he had to apologise for the late hour at which the report had been placed in the hands of the shareholders. It had been drawn up, however, as soon as possible. It was necessary to get certain information, both from London and Sandakan before closing the report, and that accounted for the delay. He regretted the report and accounts were not very brilliant, but still they were better than he anticipated at one time. Certain additional items of information, which were required by the Board before drawing up the balance sheet, were to hand, and would be found in the report furnished to the shareholders. He had nothing further to say except to express his great regret at the unfavourable appearance of the accounts. The 1889 crop, he begged to add, had been sold in Amsterdam at 70 guilder cents per pound, as was reported on the 12th instant by wire. That was a better price than they expected it to fetch. The total value of the sales was not stated in the accounts in dollars, because they were not yet in a position to estimate the charges—that would be done later on. As they were aware the sale of the Company's assets had been effected, a good deal of the money had been paid already, and he thought the balance would be forthcoming at an early date. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts he would be pleased to answer any questions relative to the same.

Mr. Gomes—You have not entered the value of sales of tobacco in the accounts.

The Chairman—The 107 piculs fetched 70 guilder cents per Amsterdam pound, but as the freight and other charges are not yet known to us we cannot state the net profits. I estimate the gross value at 9,000 guilders. If there are no further questions I propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. S. I. Danby seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was then held at which the Chairman said the object of the meeting was to pass a special resolution to enable the general managers to put the Company into liquidation.

Mr. N. J. Gomes moved:—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances 1865-1890, and that Messrs. C. S. Sharp and L. Hallward, both of Hongkong, be and they are hereby, appointed liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

Mr. Joseph seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

An announcement by the Chairman that a confirmatory meeting would be held on Monday fortnight, brought the proceedings to a close.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

Gentlemen,—The General Managers have now to submit to you a statement of the Company's accounts to 30th November last.

During the past six months several meetings of the shareholders have been held, and in accordance with a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on 27th December last, the General Managers have carried out the sale of the Company's estate, &c. to a London syndicate, the amount of purchase money being £13,333. 6*s.* 8*d.*, the greater portion of which has been received, and is deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation pending the final adjustment of accounts.

The 1889 crop, as shareholders are aware, was seriously damaged in fermenting. 170 piculs were shipped on the 11th October last, and have been sold at 70 guilder cents per Amsterdam pound, a price which was better than was expected, seeing the damaged condition of the parcel.

1890 Crop.—120 fields were cultivated, producing a crop of 600 piculs of tobacco, which is said to be of very good quality. This asset, in accordance with the terms of sale, passes to the purchasers of the estate.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE AND AUDITORS.

In view of the sale of the Company's assets, it is unnecessary to re-elect these gentlemen.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1891.

Capital $250,000 Divided into 5,000 Shares of $50 each.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1890.

Liabilities.

Capital		$250,000.00
Less 40 shares each $25 unpaid	$1,000.00	
Less 155 shares each $10 unpaid	1,550.00	
Less 975 shares each $5 unpaid	4,675.00	
	7,225.00	
		$242,775.00
Sundry Creditors		1,979.05
Paper Money		2,147.30
		$246,901.35

Assets.

Estate, cost of	$ 55,000.00
Launch *Koyah*, cost of	4,353.40
Bank account	4,631.92
Cash account in Borneo & Hongkong	5,038.79
Furniture	65.00
Sundry Debtors	4.79
Balance carried down	177,807.45
	$246,901.35

WORKING ACCOUNT CROP, 1889.

Dr.

To Amount brought from last account	$96,449.68	
Less amount carried to crop, 1890	13,105.38	
	$83,344.30	
„ Amount since expended	6,638.80	
		$ 90,043.10
„ Auditors' Fees		100.00
		$ 90,143.10

Cr.

By Amount carried to a new account	$ 90,143.10
	$ 90,143.10

WORKING ACCOUNT CROP, 1890.

To Amount transferred from crop, 1889	$ 13,105.38
„ Coolie advances	24,588.61
„ Engaging coolies	16,945.40
„ Buildings	6,552.62
„ Salaries	5,960.74
„ Medicines	4,884.99
„ Charges	4,414.10
„ Roads and Drains	1,920.67
„ Manure, Jungle cutting, &c.	4,156.76
„ Office Expenses, Hongkong	1,500.00
„ Bark *Kalakawa*, working account	1,412.59
„ Establishment	1,205.30
„ Sandakan Agents' Fees	900.00
„ Inventory	845.86
„ Launch *Koyah* working account	90.07
„ Exchange	794.48
„ Telegrams	265.21
„ Auditors' Fees	100.00
„ Stationery	96.00
	$ 89,738.78
By Interest	$ 1,786.54
„ Scrip and Transfer Fees	184.00
„ Sales of Live Stock	103.89
„ Amount carried down	87,664.35
	$ 89,738.78

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Managers.

We have compared the accounts with the Books and Vouchers at the Company's Office, and found them correct.

G. STEWART
D. H. MACKINTOSH } Auditors.

February 24th, 1891.

THE LAMAG PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above named Company, was held at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., No. 6, Ice House Lane, this afternoon. There were present:—Messrs. C. S. Sharp (Chairman); H. L. Dalrymple, (Directors); N. J. Gomes, S. I. Perry and L. Hallward (Secretary).

The proceedings were of a purely formal nature in connection with the winding up of the Company.

Mr. H. L. Dalrymple proposed, "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances 1865-1890, and that Mr. C. S. Sharp and Mr. L. Hallward, both of Hongkong, be, and they are hereby, appointed liquidators for the purpose of such wind up."

Mr. W. B. Layton seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

The passing of the resolution was followed by an extraordinary general meeting of the

EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At which there were present:—Messrs. W. B. Layton, S. L. Darby, C. S. Sharp, A. P. Stokes, (Directors); L. E. Osorio, A. G. Stokes, C. S. Sharp, N. J. Gomes, C. F. Harton, Alun, and L. Hallward (Secretary).

Mr. Stokes proposed, "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances, 1865-1890, and that Messrs. C. S. Sharp and L. Hallward, both of Hongkong, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

Mr. C. F. Harton seconded, and it was carried *nem. con.*

The Chairman said he hoped that as many of the shareholders in the Borneo companies would come to the confirmatory meeting—to be held next Monday fortnight—as possible, for should there there be a failure to form a quorum it would result in very undesirable delay in the conclusion of the business which they had already undertaken to transact.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday fortnight, the 16th March.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-second ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon (Feb. 27th), for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1890. There were present:—Messrs. P. Ryrie (Chairman); L. Poesnecker, H. Hoppius, St. C. Michnelsen, H. L. Dalrymple, W. H. Forbes (Directors); C. S. Sharp, R. Lyall, L. A. Ross, A McConnachie, N. Byramgee, W. Armstrong, H. Gaskell, E. Jones Hughes, J. B. Coughtrie (Secretary) and several others.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I propose that the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for several days, be taken as read, and in reviewing them in the usual brief manner I think I may say they are, on the whole, very satisfactory. The net premia taken is larger than that of any previous year, although you will observe that we have had to pay away a larger sum for re-insurance. The tendency of trade in China, now as in the past, is to aggregate risks, and thus in the endeavour to protect our Company from the misfortune of an excessive loss we have to largely reinsure sometimes. For the reason, however, that the Company's lines are occasionally necessarily heavy on many godowns, buildings, or on certain limited areas within the scope of our operations, and that fires will occur sometimes when least expected; you will see with pleasure, I have no doubt, the substantial addition we have been able to put to the Reserve Fund out of the profits of the year 1889. That Fund now amounts to $748,500, not very far from twice the amount of our paid-up capital, and your Directors feel that with the strength of the Reserve Fund the safety and welfare of Shareholders is so intimately connected that they hope to go on adding to it for some years to come, whenever the profits will allow. Fires have been numerous last year, and you will observe that we have paid for losses the sums of $33,787 on account of 1889, and $55,056 on account of 1890, as against $20,637 and $17,337, mentioned in the last Report. And not only this,—since the accounts were made up fresh losses have occurred; at Bangkok $17,000, at Manila $7,500, and there is a claim pending at Haiphong for $6,000, which we shall shortly be called upon to pay. Altogether we expect our losses will amount to $33,000, on claims that have arisen since 1st January, but as the fire season is drawing to a close I hope we may escape with further losses of any importance. If there are no questions to be asked I propose that the Report and Accounts as presented be adopted.

There being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, as presented.

Mr. Jones Hughes seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Upon the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. McConnachie, Messrs. P. Ryrie and H. L. Dalrymple were re-elected members of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Armstrong proposed, and Mr. Gaskell seconded, the confirmation of the appointment to the Board of the late Mr. H. P. Tennant for the period which he served prior to his lamented death. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and R. Lyall were re-elected auditors upon the proposition of Mr. Jones Hughes, seconded by Mr. C. S. Sharp.

An announcement by the Chairman that Dividend and Bonus warrants would be posted this afternoon brought the proceedings to a close.

INQUEST.

WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER, ETC.

At the Magistracy this morning (Feb. 27th) Mr. Wodehouse held an inquiry concerning the circumstances of the death of Tong Wan, a Chinaman, who died in a cell at the Central Police Station on the night of the 19th inst.

Too Chun, living at No. 4, Tank Lane, said the deceased lived at his house. He was very ill on the 18th inst. and was taken by him to the Tung Wah Hospital, but the deceased was refused admittance. He then went to the Civil Hospital with him, but he was also refused admission. Witness afterwards went to the Registrar-General's office where he was told to take him to the Station.

A Chinese constable gave evidence of taking the deceased to the Station in a chair about 4.30 p.m on the 18th inst.

Dr. Ayres said—About 6 p.m. on the 18th inst. I was called to the Central Police Station to see the deceased who was in a cell. I found him wrapped in a blanket and complaining of feeling cold. He had sores on his face about the size of a shilling. The sores might have been syphilitic or leprous. I came to the conclusion that he was a leper from the appearance of the skin, and he showed no signs of sensation on being pinched. He felt cold and was in a filthy condition,—the dirt being thick on his skin. The pulse was weak and very indistinct. I certified him to be a leper, and gave a certificate for his deportation. The certificate produced is mine. I therein recommended that he should be deported. In my opinion he was in a fit state to be deported, as there was no suitable place in the Colony for deceased's accommodation, and there would be no further danger to his health in deporting him than there would be if he had been kept here by the Police. He was not then in a dying state, but I did not think he would die within twenty-four hours, nor did I think it probable he could have lived for another month. My reason for recommending that he should be deported was that he was a leper, and because we have no means at our disposal in the Colony for housing lepers. When such cases are deported, I believe they are sent to Canton, but I am not acquainted with the manner in which it is done. I was sent for because it was thought he was a leper, not that he was then dying, and my certificate is at all times necessary before a leper can be deported. I have not heard since that he was not a leper, but Dr. Cantlie has told me he had syphilitic sores. The external evidences of leprosy are noticeable on the skin. The principle distinction between syphilis and leprosy is noticed in the feeling of the skin—there being pain with the former and none with the latter when the skin is pinched. I looked at the man's hands and feet to ascertain their state. It is usual to do so in cases of leprosy. I found no sores, but there was a thickening of the skin on and about the fingers. Sometimes in such cases whole joints disappear. When I examined him it was about six o'clock with the aid of a lamp, and also by daylight. If a man is a leper the Civil Hospital authorities would be quite justified in refusing him admission. The authorities of the Tung Wah Hospital have also such rules. He would have been admitted to the Civil Hospital had he been suffering from syphilis. The Civil Hospital would be justified in refusing a dying man admission into the Institution if suffering from leprosy. The other patients would object if lepers were admitted.

Dr. Cantlie—Was there not a sudden fall of temperature that day?—Yes, in the daytime on my verandah it was 75° in the shade; at the night it had fallen to 64°, and at midnight to 62°.

John Butlin, Acting Inspector of Police, said—About 5.40 p.m. on the 18th inst. the deceased was brought to the Station in a chair by a Chinese constable. His face was covered with sores and he was unable to stand. I had him placed in No. 5 cell; the place where all lepers are put. I then wrote to the Colonial Surgeon, who came to visit him about 6.15 p.m. I took the coverlet from him, in which he was wrapped, and then the doctor looked at him and asked for more blankets. I got three more, and also had food placed near him. He was alive when I was relieved from duty by Inspector Perry at 9 a.m. on the 19th. He had taken no food. Before the Colonial Surgeon left the station on the previous night, he gave me the certificate produced. I had the chair fumigated.

Inspector Perry said—I went on duty in the Charge Room at 9 a.m. on the 19th. The deceased was then in the "leper" cell. I went there several times during the day and saw that he was wrapped up and breathing. At 10 p.m. I saw the deceased in the cell dead, the blankets being partially off the body. I had the body removed. He was made as comfortable as possible in the cell. The means of deporting lepers are in the hands of the Captain Superintendent of Police who communicates with the Colonial Secretary, and he in turn writes to the British Consul at Canton. The Consul there sends them to the leper village, the Government paying all expenses.

Dr. Cantlie said—I held a *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased at 5.30 p.m. on the 20th. The body was then of a Chinese male adult, between 30 and 40 years of age, fairly well built, but thin. His face was covered with a large scab and some scars which, when removed, showed depression of the skin about the size of a shilling. There was evidence on the general organs of syphilis. The internal organs were sound, and the heart healthy. There were evidences of old syphilitic disease on the liver and spleen. In my opinion death was caused by exhaustion owing to want of food. He must have been without sufficient food for a week or two. I attribute his death entirely to the absence of food. I could not say he was a leper from *post mortem* appearances. He had no *post mortem* evidences of being a leper. He might have been in an early stage of leprosy without shewing any evidences of the disease. The scars on the face were syphilitic only. Such marks are distinguishable from leprosy. One never gets leprosy to such an extent that it arises to scars on the face without evidences on other parts of the body. There were no such symptoms visible elsewhere. Another thing, the form of leprosy the deceased was supposed to have was what is called tubercular leprosy. A loss of sensation and *anæsthesia* is not combined with tubercular leprosy. The leprosy, if any, must have been tubercular because the scars were tubercular. Moreover syphilitic scabs are different in shape from scabs of leprosy,—the former grow like horns and are pointed at the face, while the latter are flat and have a tendency to spread. I speak from my own experience and from authority. My only reason for supposing that the deceased may have had leprosy is with regard to what Dr. Ayres says about *anæsthesia*, which may have supervened before any external marks showed themselves. The scars were not evidences of leprosy. Organic disease was not the cause of death. He might have lived a considerable length of time with syphilis. There were no signs of it having affected him vitally. The general organs were badly diseased. The sole cause of death was starvation. I do not think the life of the deceased could have been saved, even if he had taken the nourishment which had been offered to him upon his admission to the Station. I have heard all the evidence and have no remarks to make. If the Civil Hospital authorities noticed *anæsthesia* in his face they were justified in refusing him admission, even if the leprosy was in its earliest stage and the patient in a dying condition. I looked specially for leprosy on the skin and nerves but could not find any trace whatever, and yet it might be there. The *anæsthesia* spoken of could not be attributable to anything else but leprosy. It might not be *anæsthesia* but a senselessness consequent upon exhaustion. That is a possibility.

His Worship found that the deceased died from inanition.

SIAM'S COAL FIELDS.

Among the many concessions, remarks the *Bangkok Times*, now being fought for at the Foreign Office, we are surprised that no attention seems to have hitherto been paid by capitalists to the rich coal deposits which are known to exist in the country. Few people having at heart the welfare of Siam will deny that the development of her coal fields would add largely to the prosperity of the kingdom and prove more remunerative than all the gold mining schemes at present projected. If we for one moment consider the large amount of coal used by the numerous steamers trading to the port and the many other ways for which it is required in Bangkok, a cheap local supply would certainly effect the prosperity of the town, and that for the better. At present most of the steamers trading to Bangkok bring up their own supplies either from Singapore or China, simply because fuel is not to be had in Bangkok except at very high and ruinous rates. Now, were the Siamese to develop the mines which are known to exist in the neighborhood, what a fine industry they would create and what a steady increase to the revenue of the country would be effected. The coal mines now being developed in Haiphong have proved a great success, and although it is of a surface nature only, even this is so good that the coal is being used *unmixed* in the French mail steamers.

As a result of enquiries in Siam our contemporary learns that the coal mines at Bandon are considered to be quite equal in quality to anything that can be produced in Haiphong or from the best Japan mines. The existence of these mines so near to Bangkok is an important fact which the Government should fully appreciate, and as, by being worked they would prove a great and valuable advantage to the port, their development should be taken in hand without further loss of time. The prosperity of the great national industries of the world, as well as much of our domestic comfort depends on coal and it will, in every part of the globe, ever remain an article in great demand. There is, as many of us know, evidences of promising coal-deposits in many parts of the country, but, owing to the great supply of wood in the forests, there is at present little temptation to work them. This, however, will all be changed in the very near future if the ruthless destruction of up-country forests is true, so that now is the time to develop these valuable coalfields and, as a commencement, the Government should begin with the Bandon mines. Their working will cause very little trouble, is sure the be remunerative, and will greatly add to the welfare and prosperity of Siam.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 25th ulto. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir G. William des Vœux, K.C.M.G., (President); Mr. F. Fleming, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. W. M. Deane, C.M.G., (Captain Superintendent of Police); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Messrs. P. Ryrie, C. P. Chater, T. H. Whitehead, Ho Kai, and J. J. Keswick, (unofficial members), and Mr. A. M. Thomson, Acting Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE NEW GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

His Excellency said that he had required the Gambling Ordinance to be put in orders to-day, not for the purpose of proceeding with it, but so as to have an opportunity of saying that he hoped honourable members would be prepared with their views on the subject at the next meeting. As the members were aware, the Bill came up for consideration prior to his arrival here, so he had been deprived, hitherto, of an opportunity of hearing their views on this important measure. Nobody was better aware of the condition of public gambling and its dire results than he was, and no one was more anxious than he was to suppress it, if it could really be done without undue restraint and interference with the freedom of the subject. His wide experience in other parts of the world made him sceptical of the practicability of the scheme. He was, indeed, very doubtful, for he had seen similar laws tried in various places with but little or no beneficial results. Perhaps exceptional local circumstances, conditions of society not possibly paralleled elsewhere, would render the measure practical enough in effect. If the state of affairs was worse here than elsewhere it might, possibly, prove practicable. In the face of the extent to which gambling was carried on, practically unchecked at Home notwithstanding all the laws of England—he would still be very far from saying he would not attempt its suppression here. He had read over the new Ordinance with great care and found that it was very ably drafted, and calculated, in as far as possible, to deal with the evil in a very effective manner—and for the complete manner in which the Bill was drafted great credit was due to the honourable the Colonial Secretary—and he doubted whether any useful amendments could be made, for it appeared to be as good a one as could be obtained. The Ordinance as drafted would render a great many innocent persons liable to prosecution for gambling. The evil, however, was so great that possibly it was the duty of the Council to pass the law. Scarcely any of the best laws passed did not, in some measure, injure innocent persons, and that fact must, of course, be borne in mind. A petition had been presented to him signed by a number of Chinese. Such a petition was worthy of great consideration. It was, he believed, signed by a great number of very respectable people. Some people, fond of a little gambling, no doubt objected to the risk of being disturbed. There was a deal of force in some of the prayers in the petition. Altogether, looking at the question in all its bearings, there was a good deal of matter for serious reflection, and it would be just as well for the legislature to know what it was doing before it took action. He had doubts as to whether or not a billiard club or whist club, where rules did not prohibit shilling and six-penny points, could not be deemed to be gambling clubs in the strict sense of the law as laid down in the new Ordinance. He was disposed to think, however, that a whist club in England would not come under the ruling of this law. There they played for six-penny points, and would strongly object to whist being declared illegal simply because money, to a small extent, was played for. It might be as necessary for the Chinese to play for money as for Europeans to do so and it might be shown that it would be impossible to avoid hitting both the guilty and the innocent. However, he was merely reviewing the question, cursorily, so as to get the opinions of the members on the Bill when going into Committee on it at the next meeting, and thus avail himself of the opportunity of gathering all the opinions and information on the subject which had hitherto been vouchsafed only to the Colonial Secretary. He wished to be thoroughly satisfied of the expediency of the Bill before taking action. Members should face the situation with their eyes open, for the evil was undoubtedly a grave one. He trusted that hon. members would come to the next meeting with their views well considered. As they were doubtless unprepared to-day it might be better to postpone the further consideration of the measure until next meeting. In the meantime he had no objection to the petition from the Chinese being published in the local papers, but there was no necessity to publish the names of the signatories to the document. There was extreme difficulty in dealing with gambling, and he wished to avoid a new ordinance that it was possible to drive through with a coach and horses. Many laws did more harm than good, and if they intended to pass this law they must first be sure that it would be a beneficial one. He would adjourn the further consideration of the Bill until Thursday next, the 5th proximo.

A LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would ask the following questions:—"Has Government taken steps in respect to the establishment of a Lighthouse Board? If so, will the Government lay papers relating thereto on the table? If not, does the Government intend to take any steps in the matter?

NATURALIZATION.

An Ordinance for the naturalization of Edward Jean Max Piquin, a native of Sedan, was read a third time and passed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The subjoined minutes were referred to the Finance Committee.

(a). A sum of $913 to cover salaries and allowances due to two inspectors in the Registrar's Department.

(b). A sum of $123,870.96 (£20,000) as the moiety of the Military Contribution of the Colony for the year 1890.

(c). A sum of $1,830 as increment to the salaries of masters of the Victoria College.

(d).—"The Governor desires to submit to the Council that in the Estimates for this year, the salary of the Governor has not been inserted in the manner proposed by the Secretary of State, In his Despatch, No. 108, of the 18th of June, 1890, the Secretary of State proposed that the Governor's salary should be voted on the Estimates at the rate of $32,000 inclusive of entertainment allowance, although when on half pay or vacation leave the Governor will receive salary at the rate of $12,500 and $25,000, respectively. The reason for fixing the actual salary at $32,000 is, as mentioned by the Secretary of the State, to better secure the position of the Governor as an Officer in charge of a First Class Government, under the Governor's Pension Acts. The Governor therefore recommends the Council to amend the Estimates in the direction indicated."

The Council adjourned until Thursday, the 5th March.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held on the 25th ulto. The Colonial Secretary presided.

THE INCREASED MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The Chairman—A vote of $123,870.96, being the amount of the military contribution for the year 1890, is recommended. We all know that during the course of last year the Council voted a sum of £20,000, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, as the military contribution. That amount has not been drawn by the military for the year expired. A requisition has now been made that the amount should be drawn and therefore the Governor is obliged to submit this minute.

Mr. P. Ryrie—I am rather against this vote passing. I think it might be held over for the present, until the final question of the amount of contribution has been settled. I do not suppose it would inconvenience the colony very much to delay the passing of this vote until further advices are received from the Colonial Office. I therefore move the adjournment of the consideration of this vote until a reply has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the protest from the unofficial members of the 1st December last.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead seconded.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—I think this minute might be more properly spoken of as a re-vote. It has been already voted last year, and all that hon. members are asked to do is to confirm the vote of last year. As to what the hon. member says, as to it being no inconvenience to this Colony if the payment of this money is deferred for a little longer, I may say that it will make a great deal of difference to the Government at home. Their financial year ends on the 31st March, and it is a very important matter that the money should be paid before that date. Otherwise the whole of their accounts will be thrown out.

The Chairman—Hon. members must know what took place with regard to this question last year, and it is unnecessary for me to refer to what has been said on the point. I think myself, inasmuch as this is a re-vote, it would be undesirable to let the matter remain until the Secretary of State answers the memorial to which the hon. member has alluded. That memorial refers rather to the amount asked for this year; this financial minute does not refer to the £20,000 for this year, but to the amount voted in the month of April last.

Mr. C. P. Chater—May I ask when the answer is due here to the memorial signed by the unofficial members?

The Chairman—I think the memorial was sent with the despatch on the Estimates; that left about the 25th December.

Mr. C. P. Chater—Then possibly the answer may be expected by the next, or the following mail. If that be the case, it would be advisable to postpone the consideration of this vote till the arrival of that mail.

The Chairman—But the amount referred to in that memorial was for 1891; this is for 1890. It can have no possible reference to this matter.

Mr. P. Ryrie—Are we compelled to re-vote this money. Once having voted for it are we bound to re-vote it?

The Chairman—You are not compelled to vote for anything; otherwise it would be unnecessary to submit a vote to you. There is a great difference between the amount voted for last year and the amount voted for this year, concerning which the memorial was sent home.

Mr. C. P. Chater—When this amount was voted originally, there was a sort of memorandum attached not only from the unofficial members, but by the whole Council, to the effect that we trusted sincerely in the honour of the military authorities that the number of troops promised would be sent during the year. That has not been carried out. Now, we are called upon to re-vote this sum, and we are of opinion that we had better postpone doing so till we hear definitely what course the military authorities intend taking for this year, and as shortly, probably by next mail or the mail after, we may hear something in reply to our memorial, we propose to delay passing the vote till then.

The Chairman—As hon. members know, I should be the last to press anything with undue haste on this Council, but at the same time I do not think the Governor would like this vote to remain over until the Secretary of State replied to this memorial. We all know that it takes some time to get a reply. I do not suppose the despatch will arrive here before the month of May or June, particularly this year, when not only have the estimates to be considered, but also the revision of the salaries in connection with the estimates.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead—May I ask how this requisition for payment was received—by telegram or by letter from the military authorities here?

The Chairman—I have not seen any letter from the military authorities here. Whether the Governor has received one or not I cannot say.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead—I see in the margin of the minute there is marked "C.O. Telegram of 13th February, 1891."

The Chairman—Yes, there was a telegram received by the Governor, but I cannot take upon myself to say what was the exact wording. It may have been to ask whether the money was paid or not.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead—I think as there is ample time between this and the 31st March there can be no objection to postponing consideration of this vote for a fortnight.

The Chairman—I cannot see what good that can do.

The Attorney-General—If the money was voted last year and nothing fresh has happened since, the only thing being that the money then voted has not been paid, the question of the re-vote is simply formal, and the Council would be stultifying itself if it did not re-vote the amount simply because it had not been paid.

Mr. Ho Kai—The money was voted under certain conditions.

The Chairman—No, the vote was taken and after the money was voted there was an expression of opinion that we hoped the military authorities would do this, that, or the other.

Mr. Ho Kai—And that formed our condition.

The Chairman—I am sorry that impression was conveyed, because I was most particular to explain that it was not to be *considered* a condition, as I could not undertake to say what course the military authorities would pursue.

Mr. C. P. Chater—I agree with you, sir, that we did not make it a *sine qua non* that if the troops did not come the money should not be paid. I differ, however, with the learned Attorney-General that nothing has happened since the money was voted. A good deal has happened since. The money has been drawn and the troops have not arrived. The troops promised have not been, nor are there any signs of them being sent. As this amount has to be re-voted I think we should wait and see what the Secretary of State has to say on the matter.

Mr. Ho Kai—There was some misunderstanding, I believe, between the Colonial Office and the War Office concerning the troops—as to whether they were to be European or not.

The Chairman—I do not think there was any misunderstanding. There was a mistake in the Secretary of State's despatch that appeared to have occurred in consequence of the despatch the Colonial Office received from the War Office, but that was afterwards corrected in a subsequent despatch.

Mr. P. Ryrie—The despatch must have been made out by a very ignorant person. It puts down 200 local militia. I don't know where they are!

Mr. T. H. Whitehead—The basis of the demand was that it was necessary to increase the Garrison. No increased expenditure has been incurred. It is therefore unjust, arbitrary and despotic to now claim this money, no additional expenditure having been incurred.

Mr. C. P. Chater—The money was voted under the impression that there would be.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—Another despatch put the claim in another manner.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead—Yes, but the original claim was because of the increase of troops here.

The Chairman—I do not think I should be justified in waiting till the receipt of the Secretary of State's answer to the memorial. Whatever his decision may be, hon. members will have an opportunity of expressing their opinions in Council, and the fact of the military having expressed a desire to know whether the money has been paid or not, is evidence of their intention of getting the money voted. I do not know whether or not it is your wish that we divide on the question.

The unofficial members having expressed a desire that a division should be taken, Mr. P. Ryrie's amendment for postponing the consideration of the vote was put to the meeting, with the following result:—

FOR.	AGAINST.
Mr. P. Ryrie.	The Colonial Secretary.
Mr. C. P. Chater.	The Capt. Supt. of Police.
Mr. Ho Kai.	The Registrar-General.
Mr. T. H. Whitehead.	The Surveyor-General.
Mr. J. J. Keswick.	The Colonial Treasurer.
	The Attorney-General.

The amendment was therefore lost by a majority of one.

Mr. Ho Kai—I thought it was an established precedent that the Chairman of the Finance Committee does not vote.

The Chairman—I do not wish to interfere with precedents of that kind, but as without my vote the votes would be equal, there can be no doubt that I have a casting vote. The question as to whether I have an original vote is another matter. I believe the question has been decided before, and it was against my having an original vote. However, it is unnecessary to go into details on that point as I have a casting vote in this case, and I give it against the amendment. I am aware that in Committee in the House of Commons the Speaker does not have a vote of his own, but when the numbers are equal he has a casting vote. Whether the Chairman here is in the same position is open to question, but it is a point we are not called upon to decide to-day.

The vote was then agreed to.

VOTES PASSED.

(a). A sum of $913 to cover salaries and allowances due to two inspectors in the Registrar's Department.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The Chairman said the next minute recommended an amendment of the Estimates with respect to the Governor's salary, which had not been inserted in the Estimates in the manner proposed by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State in the despatch of the 18th June stated that he had decided that the salary should be voted at $32,000, inclusive of entertainment allowance, and that when on half pay the Governor should receive $12,500, the remaining $19,500 to be drawn by the Officer Administering the Government, and when on vacation pay he should receive $25,000. In the Estimates the salary had been put down at so much and the allowance at so much. What the Secretary of State intended was that the whole amount should be placed as one sum, although part of that sum was to be used, as it were, in the shape of allowance. The reason why the Secretary of State desired the amount to be stated under one head was explained in a letter to Sir William des Vœux, in which he said that it was important that the whole amount should be voted as salary in order to secure his position as officer in charge of a first-class Government under the Governors' Pension Acts. Unless the Governor received a certain salary he was not considered to administer a first-class Government and if he did not administer a first-class Government for a certain time he could not get a pension as a Governor of the first class, and therefore this rectification of the Estimates was required. It made no difference as far as this Colony was concerned, as the same amount would be spent, and as they were aware the pensions of Governors were not paid by the Colonies but by the Imperial Government.

The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

INCREMENT TO SALARIES OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

(c). A vote of $1,830 as increment to the salaries of masters of the Victoria College was postponed owing to the desire of the Chairman to obtain more information on the subject prior to formally moving the vote.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES IN THE STRAITS.

TWO VESSELS BURNT, ONE WRECKED AND ONE MISSING.

Our Straits exchanges to hand on the 26th ulto. contain reports of quite a number of shipping casualties which may be summarised as follows:—

The *Sea Belle* sails at 6 p.m. to-day (the 18th) in search of the *Perse*, the owners preferring to err on the side of caution and carefulness to risking the chance of a ship-wrecked crew being left in distress, if anything has happened to her.

On going to press we (*Free Press*) learn that, in connection with the missing *Perse*, it has been arranged that the *Sea Belle* searches the Johore coast, Tiumen, the neighbourhood of Kuala Pahang, and Kuantan. H.M.S. *Plover* goes on to Trisgganu, signalling the *Sea Belle* and Kuala Pahang in passing, and if necessary will continue the search to Kelantan, Patani, and Senggora. The *Sea Belle* leaves at 10 p.m. to-night and the *Plover* to-morrow, the 19th, at daylight.

THE "SUMBAWA" BURNT AT SEA.

Through the courtesy of the agents of the K. P. My. the *Free Press* received confirmation of the rumour that the S.S., *Sumbawa*, purchased by the new Company but not yet taken over from the N. I. S. M., had been totally destroyed by fire off the coast of New Guinea. A private telegram from Macassar to the Sourabaya *Lomelief* dated Feb. 11th gives the details to hand, adding that the crew and passengers were brought on by the steamship *G. G. Jacob*. The *Free Press'* own correspondent writes:—

Private telegram to the *Nieuwsblad*, Macassar, 9th February.—The steamer *Sumbawa* left on the 12th December and after touching at Banda, Ambina, Gissir and Sekar she became a total loss by fire on the 30th December in the Roads at Schroe. One person was burnt on board. All hands left the ship without being able to save anything belonging to them. On the 4th of January the Captain and some of the crew sailed in a *prauw* for Ambina to ask for assistance, and arrived there on the 16th January. The Government steamer *Arend* was sent to bring the remainder of the crew to Ambina. The whole of the crew sailed for Sourabaya on the 9th of February. The *Sumbawa* was burning for some days. The cause of the fire is unknown. The ship was built at Greenock by Caird and Company, in 1875.

Commenting on this subject the *Straits Times* says:—The non-arrival of the steamer *Perse*, a vessel subsidised to carry the Pahang mails, is causing much uneasiness, especially as the weather has been very rough on the Pahang coast. The Colonial steamer *Sea Belle* is to leave, in search of news of the *Perse*, to-night. Among those who were expected to be passengers last week by the *Perse* were Mr. Hume Black, a member of the Queensland House of Assembly; Mr. Bibby, manager of the Raub mines; a son of Mr. Knight, the managing owner of the *Perse*; and a son of Captain Habekost, who commands the *Perse*. If the *Perse* has come to grief north of Pekan Mr. Black and Mr. Bibby would not be on board. It is to be noted that very possibly the *Perse* is only weather-bound in one of her ports of call.

TOTAL LOSS OF A GERMAN BARK.

Macassar, Feby. 12th.—The German Bark, *J. C. Warns*, with a cargo of 29,000 cases of petroleum on the voyage to China from America, stranded on a reef near Wangi-wangi. The crew were brought here by the steamship *Karang*. The wreck and cargo were sold to-day by auction, for 53 guilders.

The steamer *Reynst* was wrecked on the 22nd January on the reef of Sogori, near the island of Kambiena.

WOMEN IN KOREA.

The following interesting comments on Korean customs are from the log of Mr. C. T. Walker, of the Marine corps, of a three years' cruise in the U. S. S. *Swatara*:—

"Koreans wear their hair long, and the average Korean moustache is like the old joke on the dudes; it is like a baseball game, having nine hairs on each side and one in the middle for umpire. If the Korean has any beard, it is thin and straggling, and as a rule his whole strength, like that of Samson, goes into his hair. The boys of Korea dress their hair like the school-girls in America; they part it in the middle and wear it in long braids down their back. They are not considered men until they are married, and it is at this time that they are permitted to wind up their hair in a knot on top of their head and put it under the high bamboo hat that is worn in their country. One of the most insignificant and contemptible specimens of manhood in the Far East is a Korean boy of 40 years old with his hair, parted in the middle, trailing in a braid below his waist. He is kicked around as though he was only 6 years old, because he has no wife to make a man of him. The Koreans save the combings of their hair and the parings of their finger nails in order that they may be buried with them when they die. [Absolutely false.—Ed.]

"A Korean woman has no moral existence. She is an instrument of pleasure or labor; never a man's equal or companion. She has no name. In childhood she receives a surname, by which she is known in the family and by near friends, but at the age of puberty none but her father and mother employ this appellation. To all others she is 'the sister' of such a one, or 'the daughter' of so and so. After marriage her name is buried—she is absolutely nameless. Her own parents allude to her by employing the name of the district in which she was married. When she bears children she is 'the mother' of so and so. When a woman appears for trial before a magistrate, in order to save time and trouble, she receives a special name for the time being. The women below the middle class work very hard. Farm labour is done chiefly by them. The women carry lunch to the laborers in the field, eating what is left for their share. In going to market the women carry the heavier load. In their toilet the women use rouge, white powder, and hair oil. They shave the eyebrows to the narrow line—that is, to the perfectly clean arch, with nothing straggling. They have luxuriant hair, and in addition use immense switches to fill out large coiffures.

"In the higher classes of society etiquette demands that the children of the two sexes be separated after the ages of 8 and 10 years. After that time the boys dwell entirely in the men's apartments to study, and even to eat and drink. The girls are secluded in the women's quarters, and the boys are taught that to set foot in the women's quarters is a disgrace. So, too, the girls are told that males must not see them, and they hide at the approach of the sex. A Korean of good breeding seldom converses with his wife, and although living under the same roof rarely consults her on any subject.

"When a girl arrives at a marriageable age none except those nearest of kin are allowed to see or speak to her, and after marriage the women are inaccessible; they are confined to their apartments and cannot even look out on the street without permission from their lords. So strict are these rules that fathers have killed their daughters, husbands their wives, and women have committed suicide when strangers have even touched them with their fingers. The apartments of the women are sanctuaries against the minions of the law. Only in case of rebellion or treason can a man be taken from these rooms, as in those cases not alone the individual but his entire family suffer.

"When a man is about to repair his roof, he notifies his neighbors so that they may shut their doors and windows and not venture a glimpse at the women.

"Marriage is a matter that women in Korea have little or nothing to do with. The father of the young man communicates, either by call or letter, with the father of the girl whom he wishes his son to marry. This is often done without consulting the taste or character of either, and usually through a middle-man or go-between. The fathers settle the time of the wedding, after due discussion of the contract. A favourable day is appointed by the astrologers and arrangements perfected.

"On the marriage day, in the house of the groom, a platform is set up and adorned with richly decorated woven stuffs, and parents, friends and acquaintances assemble in a crowd. The couple to be married—who may never have seen or spoken to each other—are brought in and take their places on the platform, face to face. There they remain for a few minutes; they then salute each other with an obeisance, but not a word is uttered. This constitutes, with the handing of a written contract, the entire ceremony. They then retire to their respective apartments.

"The expense of the wedding is considerable, and the bridegroom must be unstinting in his hospitality. On her wedding day the young bride must preserve absolute silence, both on the platform and in the nuptial chamber. Etiquette requires this, and though overwhelmed with questions and compliments, golden silence is the requisite virtue. She must rest mute and passive as a statue. She seats herself in a corner, clothed in all the robes she can bear upon her person. Her husband may disrobe her if he wishes, but she must take no part or hinder him. If she utters a word or makes a gesture she is made the butt of jokes and gossip of her husband's household. Married people wear two rings on the ring finger.

"Among the most peculiar of woman's rights in Korea is the curious custom forbidding any males from being out after 8 o'clock in the evening. When this Korean curfew sounds, all men must be indoors, while women are free to roam abroad until 1 a.m. Indoors, the violation of the privacy of the women's quarters is punishable by exile or severe flagellation. It is not proper for a widow to re-marry; she is expected to weep for her deceased husband, and to wear mourning all her life; it would be infamy to marry a second time."

At Seoul the men were quartered in the Guard-room of the King's palace, and were generously treated by his Majesty's servants.

The *Swatara*, leaving Yokohama, arrived in San Francisco after a cruise of three years. During that time she travelled under sail and steam 42,671 miles and visited seventy-one ports, and during the entire time she was in commission the utmost good order and conduct prevailed among the crew. Many of the men have requested to be permitted to rejoin the ship when she is again commissioned.

AN IMPERIAL CHINESE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Prince Ch'un, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, was one of the grandest sights ever seen in Peking, and was unparalleled for gorgeous pageantry in the history of China. The ceremony took place on the 20th of last moon, and as the astrologers at the Peking Observatory had notified the Court that 4 o'clock in the morning would be an auspicious hour for the procession to start, everything was put in readiness to set out at that time. When the procession was marshalled in proper order and about to start, his Majesty, the Emperor, went up to the head of the coffin, knelt down reverently and *kow-towed* thrice before the remains of his father, and then uttered his lamentations aloud, thrice. The Emperor was followed by the remaining sons of Prince Ch'un, who went through the same performance, and then the procession began its slow and decorous march. The coffin, covered by a magnificent pall, was borne by 80 bearers, the Emperor following immediately after on foot as far as the entrance to Prince Ch'un's palace, where he got into a sedan chair, in which he proceeded by a short cut to a temple on the road along which the procession was to pass. Here the Emperor waited till the funeral cortége came up, when he went outside and again *kow-towed* publicly before the coffin, after which he retired to his own palace.

The pall was a magnificent piece of crimson silk, covered with exquisite gold embroidery, and was worth a great sum of money. The coffin bearers were clad in blue silk costumes, and wore officials hats, buttons, peacocks' feathers, and official boots. They were divided into three sets, who undertook the work of carrying the coffin, which was of great weight, in turns, so that there might be no stopping on the route. A pavilion in three sections was carried after the coffin by 48 men, also wearing official garments; then came eight handsomely caparisoned camels, walking in pairs; twelve milk-white horses with yellow trappings; four gorgeously-clad men, each bearing a golden eagle in his hand. Four other men, leading small white dogs, followed, walking two and two; then came a pair of large white satin banners, trimmed with scarlet satin, and embroidered with yellow, Imperial dragons. A great crowd of men followed. Some of them bore flags shaped like fishes, others bore swords, spears and knives,—the usual Chinese funeral paraphernalia in fact. The umbrellas carried on the occasion by some of the men were a special feature of the pageant; some of them were exceedingly curious, being made to represent all manner of odd things. The umbrella-bearers were followed by a band of musicians with their instruments, but not playing, however. These were followed by a man carrying a crooked-handled umbrella, which it will be remembered is only carried by the Emperor. Another pavilion then appeared, containing the Empress Dowager's funeral eulogy. This pavilion was carried by eight men dressed in scarlet silk clothes. The next feature was a pair of lions, a pair of storks, a pair of deer, and a girl and boy, all wrought in evergreen shrubs,—a very pretty device. Then came the historic yellow sedan chair, which was presented to Prince Ch'un some time before his death, but which he refused to sit in. To this succeeded a yellow, Imperial, chariot, and after this Prince Ch'un's favourite saddle-horse, wearing a red breast-plate. The steed was followed by a large red and yellow silk umbrella, after which came a company of archers with their bows and arrows; then came another sedan chair carried by four bearers, followed by several gorgeously decked, open waggons, in which stood a large number of young boys, carrying the deceased's official wardrobe,—his hats, robes and boots. By the sides of waggons marched over 100 armed attendants, and they were followed by a large party engaged in throwing different coloured papers in all directions. All the soldiers, cavalry and infantry, of the different camps were in attendance, and the route taken by the procession was lined on both sides with soldiers, who knelt down while the coffin was passing, and when it had passed got up and marched at the tail end of the funeral procession. It is impossible to estimate the number of persons who took part in the display, or the cost of it. The procession started at 4 a.m. and reached the Hai Ting Temple, where the coffin will remain until the final interment. At the temple all the Imperial Princes came and *kow-towed* before the bier, and sprinkled wine upon the ground.

A COAL SPECULATION IN THE NORTH.

A GERMAN FIRM VICTIMISED.

A correspondent from Tientsin writes to the *Shih-pao* as follows:—"A little way from Tientsin is a place called Shemun where coal mines have been discovered, belonging to a certain Chinese named Li Fu-tang. Some years ago, Li obtained a loan from Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. of a sum of Tls. 30,000, against which 10,000 tons of coal were mortgaged. The stipulation was that the debt should be repaid in instalments together with interest, until it was cleared off. Up to the winter of 1888 neither interest nor principal had been paid, and this resulted in Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. bringing a civil suit against Li to recover the money. Li was remanded in the Chinese yamên, and in the spring of 1889 negotiations were entered into between the mortgagee and mortgager as to the settlement of the suit. Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., it was arranged, were to take over the management of and work the mines, to transport the coal to Tientsin, and to sell it. Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. agreed to advance the further sum necessary for the expenditure incurred in carrying out the agreement. Whatever was left of the proceeds derived from selling the coal, after deducting the expenses, was to be kept by Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. as additional security against the loan, namely the Tls. 30,000, and interest. The arrangement did not work as well as expected, for the very good reason that though there were large quantities of "white" coal produced, there was no market for it. In the autumn of 1890, the sums owing to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. amounted to over Tls. 60,000. They thereupon decided to suspend working the mines, apprehending that the expenditure would only increase the liabilities already incurred by Li, and petitioned the German Consul to communicate with the Tientsin Customs Taotai, Liu, on the subject. Li was accordingly summoned, but his son appeared in his stead. The accounts for working, etc., were produced, examined and found correct. Liu ordered the original agreement for the mortgage to be carried out, and awarded Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. the 10,000 tons of coal. The German Consul claimed that the amounts owing to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. were too great to be covered by the coal, and carried the matter before the Viceroy Li, who instructed the local authorities of Shemun to seize all the coal held by Li and settle the price for the same with Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., so that all the liability might be cleared off. The Viceroy also ordered that Li, after settling his liabilities, should be at liberty to take over the remaining coal and the charge of the mines. This decision was assented to by both parties; but Li managed, while the authorities were effecting the seizure, to clandestinely carry away several lots of the coal. Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. reported the matter to the Viceroy, through the German Consul, and Li is now locked up awaiting trial."

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The largest junk at Shanghai, a vessel of some 5,000 piculs capacity, was burnt to the water's edge a few days ago. The vessel came from Newchwang with a cargo of oil, beans, kaoliang and maize, at the end of last year. The oil and beans had all been disposed of, and at the time of the fire about 50 piculs of kaoliang and maize only remained on board. Indeed the shipment of cargo for the return voyage had already commenced; about 100 bales of cloth having been shipped, it being intended to fill up with tribute rice. As soon as the fire broke out, the other junks, a great many of which were lying close together near the burning vessel, cut their moorings and made off in a panic. Had they not done so there would have been a tremendous fire. The crew of the burned vessel saved themselves by jumping into the water and swimming to the other boats. The value of the junk and cargo is estimated at Tls. 20,000.

* * *

The following proclamation has been issued by the Shanghai Taotai:—In former years steam navigation on rivers and creeks through the interior of China in this neighbourhood was prohibited, but latterly through the representations of the Imperial Maritime Customs the Native Authorities issued passes to those who had steam-launches and permitted them to go into the interior, on the understanding that they would stop at the Customs stations and allow their launches to be inspected. This they did willingly up to a short time ago, but now the launches will not stop at the stations or slow down even, and consequently complaints have been laid before me by the *lekin* authorities. I now order that any launches passing the Customs stations without stopping are to be followed to their destination, and their owners identified, when their Customs permits will be forever cancelled, and such launches forbidden to proceed into the interior. Let all respect this.

* * *

H.E. Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy of Liang Hu, and the Senior President of the Board of War, etc., etc., issued the following proclamation advising his people to open mines of every description. As soon as he arrived at his new post of duty, he lost no time in petitioning the Throne to grant him permission to open mines in his provinces. The Throne gave him a favourable reply. He believes that the people will be greatly benefitted by opening up the mineral resources. Those provinces abound with iron and coal mines of very superior quality. In connection with the workings of an iron mine, much coal is used in manufacturing steel and iron, so he urges the necessity of opening coal mines in different districts at once. It is always wise to utilize home products. When these coal mines are open, the Chinese will not require foreign coal any longer. In Hunan we have both very superior anthracite and soft coal. By not having them opened we lose a great deal of money, for all factories and arsenals require thousands of tons of coal daily. Many of the best mines are situated near water-ways, so that the transport of coal is rendered very easy. H.E. promises all companies that he will assist them to sell their coal. To engage a foreign engineer to survey and make estimates of the mine will not cost very much; or without them, some experienced native engineer will answer for all purposes of opening them. Do not be discouraged in working at them. Get proper machinery to pump out the subterrane water, when the pits are flooded. By the third or fourth moons next year, all companies are requested to send in samples of coal to the Iron Works in Wuchang for testing its quality; so that prices might be fixed. When the most suitable kind of coal for use in arsenals and factories is found, the Government will make contracts with them, and the foreign coal will not be further required. By having the advantage herein explained, the people might be encouraged and the officials may offer a helping hand to encourage the work. For the poor in these two provinces are many, and now they can find plenty of work in these mines. Let the proclamations be sent to every district under this jurisdiction and let no one disregard its importance.

* * *

China is beginning to awake to the bad state of some of her water highways, and is engaged in the attempt to make some of them more navigable than they are at present. The rulers of the country as well as the smaller local officials begin now to be aware how important even the smallest creeks are to the country, and how necessary it is to keep them in navigable order. The Won Tsao Creek, near Woosung, has recently been deepened, and, in parts, widened, so that the inland villages through which the creek, in its higher reaches, runs, may be brought into communication with the other parts of the country and have their wants supplied. The Salt Commissioners of the province have ordered the elders of all the inland villages along the creek in question to hold meetings and take measures to have the creek inspected in their respective districts and send reports to the higher authorities, at the same time taking whatever steps may be necessary to have the waterways in their respective districts deepened and widened. The Soochow Creek also is at present under the hands of the workmen, a matter over which the Chinese officials, by the way, are making a good deal of unnecessary fuss. Last year the Governor of the Province came down expressly to see that the work was being properly carried out, and even *kow-towed* to the different dams thrown over the creek to ask them not to give way while the operations were going on. A letter has lately appeared in the native papers from Mr. Nien-yu-tse, one of River Commissioners in Shantung, who has been sent to that province to distribute relief to the sufferers from the Yellow River floods. The writer says that it won't do to be always asking for subscriptions for the relief of distress from inundations, whenever the Yellow River overflows its banks; people will get sick and tired of this almost annual begging, and a much better course would be to raise a sufficient sum to cut another channel for the river, and let it run along two beds to the sea. If this work is undertaken it is understood that H.E. Sheng, Taotai of Chefoo, will advance the sum of Tls. 80,000 to start the work, and that the inhabitants of the locality will be employed on the work. The deepening and widening of the Peiho has been for a long time under discussion, and it is to be hoped that now at last the business will be started in earnest. It won't be commenced a bit too soon, and if it be undertaken we hope it will be carried to a successful issue, so that trade and commerce may brighten a little and the people be a trifle better off.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge.)

February 26th.

LO WA SUN *v.* HO TIM.

The adjourned hearing of this case, in which the plaintiff, the assignee of a lessee of the Tung Hing Theatre sued for $625.65, the balance of a deposit paid to the landlord on the signing of the lease, was resumed to-day.

Mr. Reece (of Messrs. Ewens and Reece) was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hastings (of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's office) appeared for the defendant.

Ho Tim, cross-examined by Mr. Reece, said he had paid $18,000 as mortgage on the 11th October, 1889, that was part of the $38,000. He did not remember anything about the $22,000. He did not produce the agreement of the lease. He could not remember what were the terms of the lease. The rent book produced was given by him to the tenant on the 6th October, 1889; the entries therein made were in his handwriting.

His Lordship—What are you?—A broker in property.

Have you an office?—No, a small room.

And you keep no accounts?—No.

Cross-examination continued—The premises fell down on the 22nd January, 1890, and he did not ask the plaintiff for further payment of rent. The theatre was repaired by September, and he then asked the plaintiff's brother to enter into a new lease for the premises. The month previous to that the plaintiff's brother came to him and wanted the deposit money. He said he would get the money from Lo Chun. He wrote a letter on the 12th September, 1890, in which he said he would pay the deposit to the plaintiff's brother. He remembered an interview with Mr. Ewens, and admitted paying $1,000 on the 19th September. The money came from Lo Chun. He received a further sum of $300 from Lo Chun, but he had not received any more. He had no books to show that he had received such money from Lo Chun.

Mr. Hastings said the plaintiff had no power to sue the defendant as there was no contract between the parties. The plaintiff should have brought the action against the original lessor, Lo Chun, with whom the deposit had been placed; there was no covenant between the present parties. He also took exception as to the form of action. It would have been more correct if they had claimed for money paid on behalf of the deposit. He submitted the plaintiff could not claim on the lease, and he further contended that no evidence had been shown that the defendant had benefited supposing there was a deposit of $2,000. They should give some evidence that there was such a sum, yet none had been called. The court might have surmises and suppositions, but he submitted the court could not act upon such as those.

His lordship said the claim was for the balance of a deposit of $2,000 paid by the original lessee Chew Chow Man, to the lessor, Lo Chun. Credit had been given for $1,300, and a small sum had been deducted for rent and taxes, leaving the balance $625.65, the amount claimed. The lease was, that at a certain rent he was to have the Tung Hing Theatre and it was therein provided that on the expiry of the agreement the lessee should pay $2,000, which should be returned at the finish of the lease. Lo Chung afterwards transferred the lease and agreed to hold the $2,000 for the plaintiff, the substituted lessee. Subsequently a transfer of the property was made by Lo Chun on the 11th October, 1889, to Ho Tim, the present defendant, and the question had been argued whether Ho Tim was liable for that sum. The question had to be decided on another consideration. On the 11th October, 1889, the defendant took the theatre and it seemed to him (his lordship) quite clear that if he actually received the $2,000 and agreed to hold it on the same terms he would be liable on the same grounds as that for which the money was received. There was no actual proof he had received the money, but the defendant's solicitor said the court could not act on surmises and suppositions. The court was guided by such; and it would be impossible to arrive at conclusions at all if they were not taken into consideration, therefore he did not agree with Mr. Hastings. He then reviewed the evidence, characterising the defendant's statements as being quite unreliable. The defendant admitted the claim by the letter he had written on the 12th September, and he believed the defendant actually received the deposit money and that the plaintiff was justified in looking to him for it. Judgment for the amount claimed and costs.

A SANITARY BOARD BURLESQUE.

Meeting of the Sanitary Board last Friday afternoon. Present—the usual quorum of spouters and honest John Humphreys. Site for a Western Market discussed. We thought that had been settled years ago; but then the Q.C.'s once upon a time estimable friend Price was always unfathomable. The late hon. the Surveyor isn't the Q.C.'s friend now by a long chalk; would be very sorry to be; so would we. The odour of the association is not altogether attar of roses. Mr. Ede, who as a paid employé of the Union Insurance Society, is entirely out of place on the Sanitary Board, thought a large market on the foreshore opposite the Sailors' Home would be the best. He didn't say why he thought so; doubtless because he didn't know. He certainly doesn't know very much at the best, unless it be how to pile up the shekels, and all the lost tribes are adepts at that game. The Q.C. thought that site would be a good one, but hinted that he held a brief for the Trustees of the Sailors' Home, and they would see the Sanitary Board doubly distilled before any market should be erected in front of their show. The Hon. Samuel grinned, the Registrar General greased, and the Q.C., with a flippancy all his own, opined that it would be best to consider the whole matter *de novo*—this break out in a dead tongue is the result of John Joseph's wrestling with the midnight oil—, and coolly proposed that the Hon. Samuel, Stewart-Lockhart, and Brother Ede should be appointed as a Board to investigate and report. Agreed to with startling unanimity, but nobody knew what they were voting for, nor do they know now. Next, please.

The smells from some drains in Mosque Terrace were the next course, and the irrepressible Ede, who appears to spend a considerable proportion of time that belongs to his employers in smelling around the cess-pools of the colony, said he had been told there was a great deal of sickness in that quarter, but he didn't know whether the drains had anything to do with it or not. Well, friend *Ede*, if you didn't know about the drains, and if you were *only told* about the sickness, you ought to have exercised a wise discretion and kept your mouth shut. You don't often chuck out pearls of wisdom, and on this occasion *you seem to have only succeeded in making a goat of yourself.* Strangely enough the legal whirlwind didn't tell Ede and the other ante-diluvian spouters that hearsay gossip was no evidence, and that his respected colleague was only holding himself up to ridicule. Why this backsliding, most reverend knight of the Holy Apostle? The Secretary was instructed to call upon the owners to redrain the premises. If Hugh McCallum were not as especially decent Scotchman—a *rara avis* in Hongkong—we would recommend the owners of the houses in question to ask for the Sanitary Board's authority and a lot of other things, but as matters stand—well, let the thing rip. If the Q.C. were stuck into one drain and his worthy colleague Ede into another, and kept there hermetically sealed for three months, it would do the Sanitary Board and the colony as well an immensity of good.

Dr. Cantlie, in a special minute stating that a case of small-pox had resulted fatally at the Tung-wah Hospital, wished to know if such cases were allowed to be retained at that institution. The Secretary said a number of small-pox wards were isolated from the main-buildings, the other Sanitary experts knew nothing about the matter, and the curtain was rung down in solemn silence. The Hon. Samuel's *presumption*—he didn't know anything, although he is Surveyor General and President of the Sanitary Board—that the new hospital hulk *Hygeia* would be used for small-pox cases, clinched matters.

The water supply was the next item, and as nobody seemed to know anything whatever, beyond mere hearsay or uncertain speculation, as to the probability of a scarcity of water for public needs, or of the actual provisions made to prevent such a catastrophe, the discussion resolved itself into an undignified personal *rencontre* in which the President, the learned One, the Registrar, and the Secretary all chipped in. Result—*nil.*

Public latrines were the next teaser, and by certain unfathomable means the Registrar had discovered that some evil-minded persons had favored the erection of public latrines for the purpose of depreciating the value of private property, and when the property had been thus depreciated the conspirators at once purchased the property and lo! and behold! the latrines immediately disappeared. No! by heavens! we are not joking; this most Munchausen-like statement was actually made in sober earnest by the Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Registrar-General of Hongkong, Member of the Legislative Council, etc., and he followed it up by a proposition prohibiting anybody from opening a latrine for public use without the sanction of the Sanitary Board. We pause to take a breath for a few minutes, to enable us to think over this latest charge of criminal conspiracy.—There now! we have recovered by the aid of a little stimulant of a liquid nature. Mr. Nathaniel J. Ede, the foreman of the jury in *the* Conspiracy case, seconded the Registrar's resolution; he said that he had himself lately heard of such attempts at depreciation of property having been made. Was this enough from such a professedly strict apostle of the pure and virtuous as Mr. Ede pretends to be? We think not. What did he hear, and from whom? Was it not his duty as an honest man—we don't go any further—to state the cases, giving names of properties and persons? No doubt it was, and as he failed to do so we have no hesitation in writing down Mr. Ede in his public capacity of a Sanitary reformer as a first-class sham. As Mr. Ede hears so much, did a report at any time reach his ever-open ears of certain persons palming off on a newly formed industrial enterprise a saw-mill plant, that had proved a failure in Hongkong and had been openly hawked round the town for sale at $10,000, for $28,000? Perhaps not; but if he is interested, we shall be glad to favor him with particulars. The Q.C. thought the Government ought to have been asked first, but as this was a step in advance he would not oppose the motion. The profound reasoning of the eloquent Francis will doubtless strike our readers with the force of a full-grown mule.

Mr. Ede, who appears to have been making a personal study of a congenial subject, had a few words with his dearly beloved—no, learned friend anent the regulation of Chinese cemeteries. We regret that our space is too valuable to allow us conscientiously to devote any portion of it either to Mr. Ede's meditations among the tombs of our Celestial friends, or to Mr. Jno. J. Francis' frivolous objections to nothing.

Dr. Atkinson, the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, very properly had directed the attention of the Sanitary Sanhedrim to the fact that a patient suffering from small-pox had been brought to the Hospital in a public ricksha. The genial Doctor had taken the precaution to disinfect the vehicle, but he thought, and so do we, that it was the Sanitary Board's business, if that stale imposition has any business, to prevent such a danger to the public health occurring in future. Wordy discussion as usual, and as usual no definite result.

Small-pox, it seems, is raging in Canton and Macao, and the effective method the Hongkong Sanitary Board adopted of preventing the disease from being introduced into Hongkong, was in instructing the Secretary to address the captains and officers of steamers plying between Hongkong and Canton and Macao, advising them to exercise increased vigilance and report any case found at once. A true bill, as we live—and then the Board went home to dine, each member fancying himself an important factor in the daily existence of Mongkong. Great Cæsar!

Governor des Vœux has yet done nothing in this colony that will give his name and *régime* anything beyond the most ephemeral existence. He is practically unknown to the masses; with the classes (the Lord help them) he is said to have earned a most unenviable unpopularity. He is not a universal female adorer like Sir George Bowen, and his health has prevented his personally acquainting himself with the rank and file of the people he is supposed to govern. He knows little or nothing about the Hongkong people, their modes of life and political and social aspirations, their conditions and prospects—in fact, all he knows is what he has been told, and those who told him know exactly as much and no more than His Excellency. Plain-speaking, but true. The Hongkong Government, in its small way, is one of the biggest shams on the face of the globe; every department of the Service is an imposition on public good nature which, in the United States for instance or any one of the Australasian colonies, would not be tolerated for one day. We include the Courts of Justice, which loudly call for a thorough cleansing without further delay. But the biggest existing fraud to-day is that emasculated society of chattering minnies known as the Sanitary Board. If Governor des Vœux wishes to emerge from his retirement, and is in sufficiently good health to do so, we strongly recommend him to inaugurate a public resumption of the duties of his high office by at once and without hesitation suspending the functions of these so-called Sanitary authorities, until steps can be taken to summarily abolish a public body that has rendered itself the laughing-stock of the colony. The sooner the foundation is laid for a Municipal Council in Hongkong, the better will it be both for the Government and the community. And the only difficulties in the way are a few contemptible faddists and parasites of a past age, who ought long since to have been allowed to quietly languish in their own impotence.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the above named Corporation was held at the City Hall at noon to-day (Feb. 28th), for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1890. There were present:—Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple (Chairman); J. S. Moses, H. Hoppius, L. Poesnecker, T. E. Davies, J. J. Keswick, D. R. Sassoon, C. J. Holliday, W. H. Forbes, St. C. Michaelsen (Directors); F. de Bovis (Acting Chief Manager), C. P. Chater, J. J. Bell-Irving, M. S. Silas Sassoon, H. N. Mody, E. C. Ray, W. H. Ray, R. A. Gubbay, G. Gubbay, A. McConachie, E. Sharp, G. de Champeaux, F. Henderson, S. L. Darby, W. H. Young, E. J. Coxon, H. Gaskell, D. McCulloch, J. H. Cox, H. F. S. Green, C. S. Taylor, G. S. Coxon, G. Stewart, S. A. Joseph, C. A. Ozorio, and others.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the past half year has been a very profitable one, and a glance at the figures of the report we have presented must afford our shareholders the utmost satisfaction: the evidence of the continued steady development of the Bank's business and the handsome balance for division cannot but be very gratifying to you. When I addressed you six months ago it was anticipated that the prospects of the half-year would prove very bright in results, and this forecast has been amply realised: in addition to our usual dividend of £1.10s. per share we are able to distribute a bonus of a like amount (the new shares participating pro rata in this division of profits) and to place 3 lakhs of dollars of reserve I will only refer to one or two of the principal items in the report, and as of primary importance would draw your attention to the considerable increase in the sum standing under the head of deposits; during the past six months these have increased to the extent of ten millions of dollars. On the other side of the account you will observe that our investments in Indian Government Loans have been augmented by the equivalent of some $1,800,000. The £250,000 Consols and 3 per cent. Indian Government Sterling Loan stand in our books at £95. As regards Reserve Fund, with the sum appropriated from the half-year's profits, and the estimated amount still to come in at the end of next month from the premium on the balance of instalments of the new shares, our reserve on 31st March will stand at about $7,500,000. We have also thought it desirable to put aside out of our large profits the sum of $100,000 against Bank Premises account, and it is our intention, from time to time, when profits admit, to continue this policy. Whilst recommending the adoption of this principle we do not wish you to think that our assets under this heading do not represent good value: on the contrary, we look on the cost of our real estate, as it now stands in the books, as below its intrinsic value, but following the example of the leading English Banks, we are of opinion that a policy of gradual writing down is sound and prudent. It is in contemplation to erect new banking premises at Singapore, at which port our business has of late years very largely increased, and we think you will all allow that our present offices there are not worthy of this institution: we have acquired a suitable and very central site, and shall shortly be considering and deciding on plans for the new bank: the outlay under this head furnishes our reason for writing down as opportunities arise. Your Directors have again, for the third time in the annals of the Bank's history, desired to specially recognise the zeal and general ability of the staff, and have voted our employés a bonus of 10 per cent. on their salaries for 1890, and I am confident that you will warmly endorse the action of your Directors. (applause). At the same time we wish to here record our sense of the services rendered by our managers, agents, and staff, and in recognition of which we have passed this vote. As you are most of you doubtless aware a general tour of inspection of the Bank's branches has been undertaken by our San Francisco agent during the past few months, and I am glad to be able to inform you that so far as this has at present been accomplished, Mr. Harris has reported very favourably on the position in which he has found matters. Our inspector is now on his way, *vid* the coast ports and Shanghai, to Japan, which he contemplates visiting while on his tour of inspection and from whence he will have to resume charge of our agency at San Francisco. When we last met I referred to Mr. Jackson's services, and you were good enough to pass a special vote of thanks to him and the staff. I am sorry he is not present to-day to receive your thanks for the magnificent report he has been so instrumental in producing. The constant fluctuations in silver during the past six months must have made his duties, at times, very onerous and anxious, but you have the results before you, and I need say no more on this subject: facts and figures testify very amply to the services I have referred to. Mr. de Bovis took over charge on the 1st January, and will remain here until the return of Mr. Noble next autumn: in him you have an able chief and one in whom the Directors have complete confidence. Your Directors have to regret the loss of an old and valued manager in the person of the late Mr. Edward Morris, who had died in Yokohama last autumn. Now, gentlemen, I have but one more matter to touch upon, and that is in connection with the financial troubles in London at the end of last year. The threatened collapse of probably the largest commercial house in the world last November caused almost a panic in banking circles: this catastrophe was, through the able management of the Bank of England, happily averted. Invitations were made to the leading banks in London to participate in a guarantee to the Bank of England, and in this your Directors at once consented to share: we have come under a guarantee to the Bank of England to the extent of £250,000 on account of Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., and I am glad to be able to inform you that we have it on good authority that the liquidation is proceeding very satisfactorily and that there is every reason to anticipate that no call on the guarantors will be made. I think it is but right that we should here record our appreciation of his services, and our thanks to the Governor of the Bank of England, who so promptly stepped into the breach, and by his timely and energetic action, with the assistance of the Government, averted one of the most serious financial and commercial crises of modern times. In conclusion, gentlemen, I have only to add that the business of our Bank goes on very satisfactorily. We are satisfied that the increase of our capital was a wise step, for we find employment for all our funds. Our report is the best that has ever been issued by the Bank. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to put to the chair.

Mr. C. S. Taylor asked whether it could be arranged that Hongkong shareholders desirous of realising on their dividend warrants in sterling in London would be allowed to do so? He was under the impression that such an arrangement was mooted some years ago, but he did not think it could be done even at the present time. He asked the question because he noticed warrants were invariably issued bearing the words "must be paid in Hongkong in dollars" written across them.

The Chairman—In reply to Mr. Taylor I have to say that if he or any other shareholder desires to draw on dividend warrants in London they can, presumably, do so by notifying the Board beforehand.

Mr. Taylor—How long beforehand?

The Chairman—The notice should be given before the end of each half-year.

Mr. Taylor—I merely put the question because Hongkong shareholders appear to be at a disadvantage as compared with London shareholders. If, for instance, a Hongkong shareholder has 100 shares and realises on them here, and he has 100 in London and realises on them there, he will get—as the equivalent in dollars on his London shares—a good deal more for the latter than for the former. I think it is only right that we in Hongkong should be placed on the same footing as shareholders at home.

The Chairman—If Mr. Taylor will leave the matter with the Board I think it will receive due consideration.

Mr. Taylor—Certainly.

The Chairman—The matter will have the consideration of the Board of Directors. If there are no further questions I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. D. McCulloch seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

DIRECTORS.

The Chairman proposed the confirmation of the appointment of C. J. Holliday to the Board *vice* Mr. A. P. MacEwen, who resigned on leaving the colony.

Mr. George Coxon seconded.

Carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. C. P. Chater—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. W. H. Forbes, Mr. H. L. Dalrymple and Mr. J. S. Moses, who retire by rotation, and I shall thank you to put up the names individually.

Mr. G. Stewart seconded, and the re-election was carried in the manner desired by the proposer.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. P. Ryrie and F. Henderson were re-elected auditors upon the motion of Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving, seconded by Mr. J. H. Cox.

The Chairman then announced that dividend warrants would be posted on Monday.

A Portuguese clerk at the reporters' table—Payable on Monday, Sir!

The Chairman—Yes, dividend warrants will be payable on and after Monday the 2nd proximo.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report issued to the shareholders at the second ordinary yearly meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company on Friday, the 6th of March, 1891, at 4 p.m.:—

To the Shareholders of the

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to report to you on the Company's operations during the year 1890.

Within this period the Works on Green Island have been completed, so far as the amount of capital at the Company's disposal would permit.

From the Second quarter of the year the Company commenced a regular output of cement and sales of the same at prices which—when the output is increased—will undoubtedly leave an appreciable profit.

The Company has several contracts pending and the demand for its product far exceeds the present supply. The excellent quality of the Company's cement has, for a long time, been beyond all doubt. It has been approved of by the War Department and included in their specifications, whilst it has everywhere given satisfaction.

The Directors are giving their earnest attention to an extension of the machinery plant. Certain apparatus is here awaiting erection and only requires motive power to place it in working order. For this purpose every endeavour is being made to ensure the payment of, at least, so much of the overdue calls and interest as will cover the cost of this extension. I have every hope, therefore, that within the coming half-year the daily output will have been so increased as to shew a most satisfactory result of the present year's working.

Excepting only such buildings as are consequent on the extension of the Factory referred to above, construction work, on any scale of importance, is entirely finished.

At an Extraordinary Meeting held on the 3rd January, 1891, Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. were appointed General Managers of the Company. Their appointment was confirmed on the 19th January, 1891, to date from the 20th January, 1891.

Under or by virtue of a Special Resolution passed and confirmed at the above meetings, 7,014 shares were forfeited.

It is thought desirable to add to the number of Directors by appointing Mr. James Orange—and an influential Macao resident, Mr. Pedro Nolasco da Silva, and their election as members of the Board is consequently recommended.

I beg to annex to this Report the Balance Sheet for the period under review, shewing the financial position of the Company on the 31st December, 1890.

C. EWENS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1891.

BALANCE SHEET ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

Assets.

Properties Account:—		
Purchase from Green Island Cement Co., Ld. of their rights in Green Island, Macau, and of their Works, Goodwill, Business, Machinery and Buildings, as per Articles of Association and first year's Balance Sheet		$436,906.13
Reclaimed Land, as per 1st year's Balance Sheet	$ 15,168.15	
Reclaimed Land, in the year 1890	1,664.31	
		16,832.46
Buildings, Machinery and cost of erecting the same as per 1st year's Balance Sheet	85,995.17	
Buildings, Machinery in the year 1890	69,916.82	
		155,911.99
Cash:—		
On hand and in Hongkong & Shanghai Bank		12,020.70
Stocks:—		
Coal, Coke and Limestone	7,582.77	
Stores, Packing Material, Oil, Lubricants, Sundry Iron Ware	9,747.38	
Fire Bricks	252.75	
Manufactured Stocks—		
Finished Cement and Raw Material in course of manufacture	13,103.60	
Cement on consignment—outstanding	490.90	
		31,177.40
Divers Properties		6,131.43
Furniture		2,626.65
Sundry Debtors		7,307.82
Profit and Loss Working Account, 1889: Debit Balance as per 1st year's Balance Sheet	25,296.79	
Working a/c 1890 Debit Balance as below	35,605.28	
Less Interest at Cr. of Profit and Loss	4,728.28	30,877.00
		56,173.79
		$723,489.77

Liabilities.

Capital Account:—		
Paid up	$720,155.00	$720,155.00
Calls still unpaid	279,845.00	
	$1,000,000.00	
Sundry Creditors		3,334.77
		$723,489.77

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1890.

Dr.

To Works, General Charges (including labour on manufacture,	$ 24,708.79
" Head Office Charges	1,953.12
" Charges on Stores	130.09
" " Raw Material	3,442.74
" Freight and Transport	4,140.40
" Stationery	594.50
" Macao Agency Establishment	256.00
" Commission to General Manager on Sales, &c., &c.	3,510.96
" Stores	5,076.21
" Coal, Coke and Limestone	34,938.00
" Advertising	352.50
" Legal Expenses	842.00
" Packing	6,046.75
" Remuneration to General Manager	5,000.00
" Wages and Salaries	23,815.95
" Auditors' Fees, 1889 & 1890	300.00
	$115,258.01

Cr.

By Cement sold	$ 66,486.13	
" Transfer fees	63.00	
" Stocks of Finished Cement, Clinker, Coke and Raw material on hand and in course of manufacture	13,103.60	
		79,652.73
" Balance to Profit & Loss account		35,605.28
		$115,258.01

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

On 31st December, 1890.

To Working account 1889. Amount at Debit as per 1st year's balance sheet	$	25,296.70
" Working account 1890. Amount at Debit as above		35,605.28
	$	60,902.07
By Interest account	$	4,728.28
" Balance carried down		56,173.79
	$	60,902.07

C. EWENS,
General Manager.

I have compared the above statement with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and certify the same to be correct.

JAMES H. COX,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1891.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Saturday, the 28th February, 1891.

Open to all gentlemen amateurs who are members, subscribers or visitors of the Hongkong Athletic Club (or who have been invited to compete.)

By kind permission of Colonel Chater and the Officers of the Regiment, the Band and Pipers of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders played during the afternoon.

President:—His Excellency Sir George William des Vœux, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.

Vice-President:—The Hon. Catchick Paul Chater.

Committee:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson; J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq.; Hon. S. Brown; G. A. Caldwell, Esq.; His Honour Fielding Clarke; G. S. Coxon, Esq.; Capt. Davidson, 1st A. & S. H.; A. Denison, Esq.; W. H. Forbes, Esq.; Charles Ford, Esq.; J. J. Francis, Esq., Q.C.; D. Gillies, Esq.; E. H. Gore-Booth, Esq.; H. Hoppius, Esq.; J. D. Humphreys, Esq.; Thomas Jackson, Esq.; H. U. Jefferies, Esq.; Hon. J. J. Keswick; J. M. Laing, Esq.; A. J. Leach, Esq.; R. K. Leigh, Esq., J. McCallum, Esq.; Capt. Rumsey, R.N.; D. R. Sassoon, Esq.; C. H. Thompson, Esq.; A. K. Travers, Esq.; J. S. Van Buren, Esq.; J. Y. V. Vernon, Esq.; Hon. T. H. Whitehead; A. G. Wise, Esq.

Judges:—A. J. Leach, Esq.; Capt. Henderson, 1st A. & S. H.; A. G. Wise, Esq., R. K. Leigh, Esq., J. Y. V. Vernon, Esq.

Judges of Dancing:—Col. Chater, 1st A. & S. H.; David Gillies, Esq.; Capt. G. C. Anderson.

Handicappers:—G. A. Caldwell, Esq.; A. Denison, Esq; F. A. Hazeland, Esq.; W. H. Young, Esq.

Clerks of the Course:—James Sampson, Esq.; A. Denison, Esq.; C. H. Thompson, Esq.; J. Grant, Esq.; E. H Gore-Booth, Esq.

Starter:—G. A. Caldwell, Esq.

Markman:—J. H. Sample, Esq.; F. A. Hazeland, Esq.

Time Keeper:—Hector Sampson, Esq.

Treasurer:—W. R. Needham, Esq.

Hon. Secretary:—W. H. Young, Esq.

The first meeting of the Hongkong Athletic Club was held on the Race-course, Happy Valley, this afternoon. The attendance was only moderate at first, but as the afternoon advanced a fairly large number of spectators, including many of the fair sex, assembled in the Grand Stand and enclosure. The heat was intense and was very much against the accomplishment of fast times—to say nothing of bests on record—in the first races or any other events of the varied programme. However, all passed off satisfactorily, the net result being an enjoyable afternoon's sport. Special interest was centred in the Veterans' race which was pulled off by Mr. A. Rodger in 13 1-5th secs.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).—First Prize presented by D. R. Sassoon, Esq; Second Prize by the Hongkong Athletic Club. First two in each Heat to run in the Final. E. M. Loring, first; F. C. Dundas, second; J. M. Atkinson, third. This event was run off in one heat there being only eight starters. A good race and an exceedingly close finish; Atkinson coming up with a wet nail at the last. Won by a few inches. Time—12⅘ secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT (16 lbs.) 7 ft. run; no follow. Open.—Prize presented by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead. Four competitors. Duncan Sinclair, 39.5, first; J. Carson, 33.9, second; C. H. Thompson, 0; C. Hadden, 0. Sinclair's put was unapproachable; Carson's was the next best, but only measured 33. ft. 9 in.

LONG JUMP.—(three tries).—Prize presented by Hongkong Athletic Club. L. C. Barff, 18ft. 3in., first; J. M. Dow, 16ft. 11in., second; J. H. Sample, 16ft. 8in., third. Five competed. Barff's first jump was not passed. The others being clean out of the swim.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE (HANDICAP).—First Prize presented by the Hon. J. J. Keswick. Second Prize by the Hongkong Athletic Club. Four starters. F. C. Dundas, 1st; E. M. Loring, 2nd; A. Denison, 3rd. Won easily. Time—23.1/5.

BICYCLE RACE, HALF-MILE (HANDICAP).—Start in Saddle.—Prizes by the Hongkong Athletic Club. Sample scratch; E. L. Collingwood, 20 yds., first; J. M. E. Machado, 135 yds., second; E. B. Shepherd, 80 yds., third; C. Aitken, 20 yds., 0; A. Denison, 25 yds., 0. Sample lost a lot at the start and after going once round threw up the sponge. Won easily by Collingwood. Time—2 min.

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE; (Post entries) open to Non-Commissioned officers and of H. M. Services, including Police; winners at previous meetings in Hongkong and elsewhere to be penalised. First prize, $20; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Presented by J. J. Francis, Esq., Q.C. Gundah Singh, first; Lan.-Copl. Davidson, second; Private Murdoch, third. Nine started for the race. The first named, who is now quite a veteran, winning by twenty yards. Time—2 min. 28th sec.

HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS, 10 FLIGHTS.—Previous winners at Hongkong or elsewhere to be penalised 2½ yards. First Prize, presented by G. S. Coxon, Esq.; Second Prize, by the Hongkong Athletic Club. L. Jackson, first; E. M. Loring, second; A. Denison, third. Five started for this race, and all got off well together. After the sixth hurdle, however, the race lay between Jackson, Denison and Loring, who were making a final struggle when Denison unluckily fell over the last hurdle leaving the race to Jackson, with Loring a good second.

LADIES' PURSE.—HALF-MILE FLAT RACE (HANDICAP).—Prizes presented by the Ladies of Hongkong.—To be presented immediately after the race by Miss C. Barker. R. E. Humphreys, first; R. F. Lammert, second; A. Rodger, third. Six starters. A fine race. Godsil led by 30 yards until about 100 yards from home, when Humphreys came through the field with a rush and won by a yard from Lammert, who finished very gamely. A fair third. Time—2.15.

HIGH JUMP; (three tries). Prize presented by R. K. Leigh, Esq. L. C. Barff, 5ft. 1 in., first; P. M. de N. Braga, 0; C. N. P. Remedios, 0; J. J. M. E. Machado, 0. Four competed, and the event was well contested. The air, however, proved a trifle too dense for Machado, who finally retired leaving Barff, Braga and Remedios to contest the event. Barff eventually won with the moderate record of 5ft. 1in.

100 YARDS CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by H. N. Mody, Esq. Holder J. M. Atkinson.—To be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a competitor. Second Prize by the Hongkong Athletic Club. First three in each heat to run in the Final. F. C. Dundas, first; J. M. Atkinson, second; E. M. Loring, third; H. S. Burn, 0; C. N. Young; R. P. Robinson; J. M. Dow. This event was run in one heat there being only seven starters. A splendid race and most exciting finish between Atkinson, last year's winner of the cup, and Dundas, who eventually won by a few inches.

HIGHLAND FLING.—Open to Soldiers and Police—Competitors to be in full Highland costume. Judges: Colonel Chater, David Gillies, Esq., and Captain G. C. Anderson. First Prize, $25, presented by D. Gillies, Esq. Second Prize, $15, presented by Capt. G. C. Anderson. There were only three entries for this event, Private John Robb being the first to face the music. He was followed by Piper J. S. Stewart and S. Maclennan; the latter was awarded first prize. Piper Stewart was second, and Private John Robb a decent third.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—(Three tries).—Prize presented by the Hongkong Athletic Club. J. T. H. Sample, 98ft. 6in., first; C. S. Barff, 96ft.; second; H. S. Burn, 95ft. 9in., third. Three entries only.

BICYCLE RACE, ONE-MILE (HANDICAP).—Start in saddle. First and Second Prizes presented by G. A. Caldwell, Esq. J. H. Sample, first; E. L. Collingwood; second; J. M. E. Machado, third; C. Aitken, 0; E. B. Shepherd, 0; A. A. de Costa, 0. Six starters. Three competitors fell out of the race which resulted in rather an easy win for Sample, with Collingwood a good second. Machado landed in safely sometime after. Time—3.47⅘.

MILE CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by E. R. Belilios, Esq.; holder R. E. Humphreys. To be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a competitor. Second Prize by the Hongkong Athletic Club. There were only five starters for this race out of 15 entries. L. C. Barff, Godsil, R. E. Humphreys, H. Gedge, and R. F. Lammert toed the scratch. Humphreys won the event last year, and considerable interest was manifested as to whether he should become the possessor of it or not. A good start was effected and the race lay virtually between Humphreys and Gedge. The latter stuck most pluckily to his long legged opponent, but stride will always tell, and Humphreys ultimately won a really good race by about 3 yards; the rest nowhere. Time—5 min. 16 secs.

VETERANS' RACE—120 YARDS FLAT RACE (HANDICAP).—Competitors to be over 35 years of age and of not less than 10 years' residence in India, China or the tropics. First Prize presented by the Hon. C. P. Chater. Second Prize by the Hongkong Athletic Club. Nine veterans stripped for this coveted prize, which was won after a most interesting struggle by A. Rodger in the excellent time of 13 1-5th secs. Melbye was a good second, and Burnie well up for third place.

DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP.—(QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE).—Presented by John S. Lapraik, Esq. Holder J. M. Atkinson. To be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a competitor. Second Prize by the Hongkong Athletic Club. Only four men faced the starter for this event, Atkinson led for about half the distance when he was passed by Dundas, who finished in fine style and won as he liked. Loring walked in for second place; the rest finished nowhere.

TUG-OF-WAR.—8 men a side. Open to all comers. Nationality to be decided by that of the father. To be pulled over 15 feet. No spikes or nails allowed. No sitting down. No holes to be dug in the ground before pulling. To be decided by one pull.—Prizes presented by the Club Germania. This contest, which usually causes no small amount of interest to be centred on it, proved rather a medley this year, and indeed legal advice (gratis for once) had to be called in to decide what teams were qualified to pull. After a sort of Kilkenny-cat business a Naval team, with the greatest of ease, pulled eight men from the Regiment over the line, after which performance they tackled a Police team which was supposed to be formed solely of men who hailed from north of the Tweed; and this task the Navy men also performed with consummate ease.

STEEPLE-CHASE. — (HALF-MILE)—9 Jumps. Prize presented by J. V. V., Vernon, Esq. A farce which had not even any redeeming element of fun in it. Five men started in what was more an obstacle race of a childish nature than a steeplechase. Jackson won easily, with Laing a fair second.

CONSOLATION RACE.—120 YARDS—Post Entries. Open to all competitors (except those in events Nos. 2, 7, and 12) who have run but not won a prize. Prize presented by the Hon. P. Ryrie. This event was won easily by R. P. Robinson, A. Denison 2nd, and C. Aitken 3rd. Time—14 secs.

The prizes were presented to the winners by Lady des Vœux.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Rambler*, on surveying service, arrived at Singapore on the 22nd ulto., and after coaling, left for Colombo on the 24th.

THE *London Gazette* of January 23rd contains the announcement that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. C. P. Chater as Consul at Hongkong for his Majesty the King of Siam.

THE monthly competition for the Faki Challenge Cup, presented by Dr. Noble, took place on last Saturday afternoon and resulted in a win for Lieut. E. A. Martin, R.N., with a score of 47 points. Eleven members competed.

SAYS the *Japan Mail* of the 23rd ulto.:—Count Ito's attack of influenza seems to have been exceptionally severe, but happily he is now recovering fast. Countess Ito and Mrs. Suyematsu Kencho are now laid up with the same malady.

THE British steamer *Denbighshire*, Captain Gedye, which arrived here on the 1st inst. from Japan, bound for London, has the Japanese officers and crew on board who are to bring out a Japanese man-of-war, which at present is being built in Germany.

THE well known Telegraph cable steamer *Recorder* was stranded on the Madge reefs, off Thursday Island, on the morning of February 6th. After considerable trouble she was "kedged off" the reef two days later. The damage to the steamer had not been ascertained when the mail left, beyond that she had knocked off three blades of her propeller.

THE man Wong Amun, recently arrested by Inspector Stanton by virtue of a warrant issued at the instance of the Chinese Authorities, who allege that the prisoner committed piracy and murder within the jurisdiction of the Emperor of China, was identified on the 2nd inst. by five Chinese witnesses for the prosecution. The case stands remanded until next Monday the 9th instant.

GOOD news from Punjom. The Singapore *Free Press* of February 23rd says :—"We hear that favourable news has been received from the Jalis mine, near Punjom. A large quantity of stone has been struck going 10 dwt to the ton. The lode or reef appears to tend in the direction of the old Punjom Company's property. It is to be hoped for the sake of the latter that better times, long in coming, may be not far off, if there proves to be anything in this surmise."

A CHARMING old lady who turned up here on the *Pasig* from Canton on the 1st inst., was pounced upon by Constable Macaulay who found 110 taels of opium amongst her goods and chattels. As the fair five-and-fifty couldn't disprove the charge of being a sly opium dealer's medium she had to leave fifty Mexicans with the fashionable young man who does the shroff pidgin at the Magistracy, before the constable and the magistrate were willing to cry quits with her. The drug was, as per usual, confiscated.

THUS our Tientsin contemporary :—A gloom has been cast over the foreign residents by the death of Mr. C. L. Farrar, son of the Archdeacon, an assistant in the Imperial Customs. He was a young man of great spirit and promise, and his early death is deeply regretted. The funeral service at the British Legation at Peking, on the 5th ulto., drew a very large number of sympathizing friends, most of whom followed the coffin to its resting place in the cemetery outside the walls. The flags of all the foreign legations were hoisted half-mast. A telegraphic message from home was communicated to Mr. Farrar a few hours before he died.

THEY say that a lot of the Anointed Heads of Europe, Serene Highnesses from the same sphere and such like gaudy persons, are about to present "Wales" with a round robin, requesting him not to know his bosom friend Baron Hirsch, the banker, any more; to which the much harrassed "Koming K." will probably reply with a request to be bought out of his financier's toils. Unless somebody does something pretty soon we shall hear of Hirsch floating the Heir-Apparent as a limited liability company on the Duc of Plaza-Toro system, and what joy this would bring to our local financial world, some members of which seem willing to sell their souls for the privilege (?) of becoming Royalty's parasites.

THE distress in the neighbourhood of Tientsin, says our Northern contemporary, has now reached its extreme point, and every day there are numbers of starving people—literally dying of famine—to be seen in the foreign settlements of Tientsin. Visits to the villages near the Race-course reveal indescribable misery, the inmates in many cases being not merely without food, but absolutely without clothing. The women huddle together in their cold cottages, unable to put their heads out of doors for want of a rag to cover them. These poor wretches are within three miles of the Town Hall where all the charity meetings have been held, and if there is any overflow of cash from any relief fund, public or private, it were surely well directed towards such strictly local distress.

"THE North China Desk Hong List for 1891" has been courteously forwarded to us from the office of the *North China Herald*, Shanghai. It comes rather late in the year, but that is owing to the desire of the publishers to include in it a lot of information that was not available until well on in January, and which is of paramount interest in Shanghai, for which Settlement this general guide is specially compiled. In addition to a plan of Shanghai and its environs, and a fairly accurate map of China, the "Hong List" contains a directory of Shanghai, the Northern Chinese Ports, and Corea, and a vast deal of useful information regarding the Chinese Government departments, high provincial authorities, Custom's regulations, etc., etc. This handy guide should be in every office in the Far East.

H.M.S. *Imperieuse* was docked at the Admiralty Dock, Kowloon on the 2nd inst., where she is to go through an extensive overhaul.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending March 1st, are: —Europeans 188, and Chinese 2,237; total 2,425.

H.M.S. surveying vessel *Egeria*, Comd. A. M. Field, arrived here on the morning of the 1st inst. from a surveying cruise at Vereker Shoal, and left again on the 2nd for Sandakan where she will be engaged on similar service.

THE salvage operations on the sunken Turkish man-of-war *Ertogroul* are stated to have been more successful than was anticipated. Most of the stuff of any value has been recovered, and an attempt was to be made to raise the old hulk itself, on the 1st inst.

IT is officially notified that the Governor has granted two months' leave of absence on half salary in addition to four months' vacation leave to the Hon. F. Fleming, Colonial Secretary. Consequent on Mr. Fleming's departure, Mr. W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police, has been appointed Acting Colonial Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC news reached Penang the other day that a terrible case of *amok* had occured in Lower Perak (place not named), five persons having been killed and thirty-one so badly wounded that the medical officer holds out no hopes of their recovery. Inspector Evans, the Penang *Gazette* says, with a party of police and followers to the number of 300 men, had gone in search of the murderer.

ON February 11th, news reached Macassar of the loss of the *Reynst*, one of the Packet Navigation Company's steamers, owing to striking on a reef near the island of Segorie in the Moluccas. No lives were lost. Close by the spot which proved so fatal to the *Reynst*, the German vessel *Y. C. Warns* was also wrecked, while on her voyage from New York to Ningpo with 29,000 cases of petroleum.

THE Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club informs us that he has just received and accepted by cable, a challenge to play an Eleven composed of the passengers and officers on board the Canadian Pacific Co.'s new liner, *Empress of India*. The *Empress of India* is due here on Sunday the 22nd instant, and the match—which will doubtless create a good deal of interest—will probably be played the following day.

THE captain of the ship *Peter Stuart*, whose chief-officer lately fatally shot at sea an agressive seaman named Curry, deposed at the inquest that "he made an official entry in the log-book shortly after the occurrence, but did not read it to Curry, as he *was unconscious and suffering great pain*." Ireland was Ireland when England was a pup, and Ireland shall be Ireland when England's busted up, etc.

WE have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh a very handily bound and clearly printed copy of "The Magistrates' Ordinance, 1890," with notes and references and a copious index, by Mr. Andrew J. Leach, barrister-at-law. Mr. Leach has evidently devoted a good deal of time to this useful compilation, and deserves the thanks not only of the legal fraternity, but of the community at large. That is about all Mr. Leach is ever likely to get as a recompense for his labours.

A TELEGRAM from Hobart (Tasmania) states that a court-martial into the charge of breach of discipline against Lieutenant Oliver, of H.M.S. *Penguin*, has resulted in that officer being dismissed from the ship, and ordered to forfeit five months' seniority. The charge against him was for having prejudiced good order and discipline by forwarding a letter to the Commander containing frivolous and unfounded charges against his commanding officer, Commander W. Osborne Moore.

OUR French friends apparently are unaware that our man-about-town sometimes goes afloat. On the 1st inst. he passed the French gun-boat *Vipère*, which arrived in port at dusk on Saturday from Amoy, and noticed a canvas screen spread around her bows. For no other motive—some might name it impertinence—he took a peep and found a carpenter working under the screen repairing the stem which was considerably damaged, and the bowsprit was *non est!* Evidently the *Vipère* had been in collision with something or other on her voyage down, and her commander doubtless wished to keep the affair *un secrèt*.

THE Tsung-li Yamên have returned an absolute refusal to the demand of the Foreign Ministers to be received in audience in the Imperial Palace at Peking. The Yamên say this holy of holies cannot be entered without the formality of the *k'o-t'ou*. Now then at last, comments the *Chinese Times*, the significance which the Chinese attach to a reception in the Servants' Hall is thoroughly exposed, and the Foreign representatives are to be congratulated on their avoidance of the trapinto which their predecessors fell eighteen years ago. The decision is a momentous one for the Chinese Government, involving, as we believe, though it may be remotely, the fate of the Empire.

THERE is neither chance nor circumstance recorded in the world's past history—no matter how extraordinary, that does not sooner or later gain its parallel, and it is with no small amount of concern that we read of a miraculous birth that has recently occurred in a nunnery at Canton, and which, strange to say, has been received in the scoffing spirit of the present age, and instead of holding the poor mother up for the adoration of this and succeeding generations, as would appear to be the custom observed in a similar case in days of old, she is driven from her virtuous retreat amidst *a storm of fire crackers, and, most* cruel of all, the scoffs and the jeers of wicked unbelievers.

SAYS the *Shên-pao* :—"On the 16th ulto, what might have been another riot took place in Chinkiang. Some native pilgrims were passing the concession when one of them stooped down and picked up a nail in front of a house. A Chinese policeman seeing the act immediately arrested the pilgrim and charged him with the theft of the nail. On the way to the police station the pilgrims gathered to see the arrest. At last, the crowd reached the number of one to two thousand people. Shouts, cries, curses, and imprecations were showered upon the policeman, as well as broken tiles and stones. The British Consul and the Chinese deputy of Foreign Affairs, at once sent guards to quell and disperse the mob. Result: The nail-picking pilgrim was forth-with released from the station and the crowd became quiet and turned away. It is time for the Municipal Council of Chinkiang to instruct the police in their service in the proper duties that become a constable, if they wish to avoid disturbances and trouble in future."

THE appointment of Mr. George Horspool, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Acting Captain Superintendent, has been officially gazetted. This is a step in the right direction and one that, we trust, will be consistently followed in all departments of the Government Service where the deputy is capable of taking over and efficiently performing the duties of his immediate chief.

THE German steamer *Triumph*, Capt. Bruhn, arrived here early this morning (Feb. 28th, being towed up from Hoihow by the steamer *Alwine*. The *Triumph* ran on some reefs in the Hainan Straits on the 15th inst., breaking her stern-post and damaging her rudder. She was towed into Hoihow by the German steamer *Activ* the following day, and will go into Kowloon Dock on Monday for repairs.

THE destruction by fire of the Dutch mail steamer *Sumbawa* in the Moluccas, was owing to a lamp boy on board pouring petroleum into a lighted lamp. The oil in the lamp caught fire, the boy fell down, and the flames spread so fast that quenching them proved out of the question. The passengers and crew saved themselves in the boats, but the mails and cargo were consumed. Those rescued reached Sourabaya on the 8th February. The lamp boy was burned to death.

A YOUNG European has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment at Selangor for fabricating false evidence "tending to seriously affect the social reputation of a Government official." The *Straits Times* remarks that this "sounds odd." It sounds so odd that it is to be hoped our Singapore contemporary will leave no stone unturned in obtaining full particulars of the specific charge for which this young European has been consigned to prison for three years. The social reputations of Goverament officials would seem to be precious commodoties in Selangor.

THE *Chinese Times* tells a yarn about a child who recently arrived in England from Tientsin, who when asked how her own country compared with China, replied in the language most familiar to her: *Yin t'ien wu t'i: Yin ti wu t'ien*, which may be roughly rendered: "In the one there is heaven (or sky) without earth; in the other, earth without heaven." The expression, according to our Tientsin contemporary, illustrates the epigrammatic power of the Chinese language, and does credit to the observing power of the infant. It is certainly true, adds the *Times*, that in this province at all events, it is only in the sky that one sees anything worth looking at.

OUR correspondent "Free-trade" may set his mind at rest. The *Pasig* affair has not escaped our observation, and we have not been "squared" to let it slide. As soon as we are in possession of the whole of the correspondence connected with the case, which was read in Court but by some means or other escaped the notice of the usually long-eared short-hand reporters of our morning and evening contemporaries, this most flagrant attempt to maintain a monopoly on the Canton river by what a Hongkong special jury has unanimously decided was a baseless conspiracy, will be fearlessly and firmly dealt with. Rome was not built in a day; and the effects of eleven weeks in a gaol hospital at a time when constant medical attendance and care were almost an absolute necessity to keep life together, require a lot of shaking off. But we don't intend to succumb this journey; not even to oblige those who so handsomely offered to subscribe towards an ornate tombstone in the Happy Valley, with our many virtues inscribed thereon. We have some work to do in Hongkong yet, and we mean to do it; so "Free-trade" needn't feel alarmed that we have either "lost grip" or have joined the gutter-snipes. We only need a few days more.

TAKEN as a whole, the Pension Regulations affecting the subordinate officers and constables of the Hongkong Police Force, published for general information in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday last, are contemptibly mean and unworthy of a Government that has an important responsibility towards the public in providing men of good character as members of the Force. Compare this beggarly screwing down of the privileges so scurvily thrown at the rank-and-file, who are only paid enough to keep body and soul together, with the lavish provisions made for the higher ranks, the drones of the Civil Service, and then marvel if you can, that European police officers desert and "clear out" for Australia without tuck of drum, whenever they find out the nakedness of the land. Hongkong Commissions are almost always bare-faced shams, or cast-iron frauds, and we like them not; but the European Police question is becoming so serious that we would strongly urge Governor des Vœux to appoint a Commission—not of brainless officials and worn-out unofficial time-servers, but of men with active minds and independent opinions who represent the community—to investigate and report upon the whole subject.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics for February, 1891.

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st February	65
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during February	49
Total number treated as In-Patients	114
Of these there were:	
Discharged cured	32
Discharged relieved	7
Discharged on other grounds	4
Died in Hospital	4
	47
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st March	67
Out-Patients, new cases	372
Out-Patients, return visits	274
Total number of Out-Patients' visits	646
Operations	13
Vaccinations	12
Dental cases	3
Casualty cases	6

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B.,
Superintendent.

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The adjourned ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 28th ulto. There were present:—Messrs. J. B. Coughtrie (Chairman), C. Ewens, J. A. F. de Sonnaville (Directors); A. P. Stokes, W. Parlane, P. Daver, and J. Wheeley (Secretary).

The Chairman said—The business of this meeting is to take up the position of affairs as we left them this day fortnight, when the shareholders elected a committee to confer with the Directors for the purpose of filling up the vacancies on the Board and considering other matters. I may begin by saying that meetings, both private and public, of the committee took place, and in consequence of various resolutions come to negotiations have been entered into with a leading hotel-keeper in this colony to lease the restaurant and a portion of the Peak Hotel, say the basement, containing the billiard rooms, the first floor, containing the private dining rooms, the large dining room, and ten bedrooms. Negotiations are being carried on, and the result of them, although not certain seems rather favourable. That will leave forty bedrooms for the Hotel Company to let, either furnished on unfurnished, and we propose to advertise the fact of these bedrooms being to let at very cheap rates at as early a date as possible. Until arrangements have been made that are now being proceeded with to induce the contractor to take a mortgage for his debt, of course nothing can be done, but we are now negotiating with the contractor, and we hope the result will be favourable. The only thing the present meeting has now to do is to elect Directors. I am very happy to be able to state that Mr. de Sonnaville has agreed to join the Board and Mr. Anderson also. Mr. Anderson, in case of need, will take the management of the Hotel and act at the same time as secretary; but we hope the need for this will not arise, and in that case Mr. Anderson will remain on the Board. If he is to act as secretary, then he will resign from the Board. It will be understood that Mr. de Sonnaville is elected in place of Mr. Ede, who did not offer himself for re-election.

Mr. Ewens proposed that Messrs. Stokes, de Sonnaville, and Anderson be elected as Directors.

Mr. Parlane seconded, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Stokes proposed the election of Mr. Fullarton Henderson as auditor, which was seconded by Mr. Parlane and carried.

The meeting then terminated.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary annual meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, Pedder's Street, on Saturday, the 7th March, 1891, at noon :—

The General Managers have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the twenty-second Annual Report of the Company.

1889 ACCOUNT.

The result of the year's working shows a balance at credit of $187,874, which sum, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, it is now proposed to deal with as follows :—

Reserve Fund	$ 3,951.00
Bonus to Contributing Shareholders	59,923.00
Dividend of $18 per Share	144,000.00
	$187,874.00

MORTGAGES.

The General Managers and Consulting Committee are satisfied from the valuations made by the Company's Surveyors in Shanghai and Hongkong that the properties held by the Company are good for the advances made, although considerable depreciation has taken place in Hongkong.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. S. G. Bird and A. P. McEwen having left the Colony, Messrs. F. T. P. Foster and C. J. Holliday have been nominated to the vacant seats, and their appointment now requires to be confirmed. The present members, the Hon. C. P. Chater, Messrs. J. S. Moses and T. E. Davies, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. S. Coxon and Fullarton Henderson and their re-election as Auditors of the Company is recommended.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ld.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1891.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1890.

Dr. *Liabilities.*		
Capital Subscribed...$2,000,000.00		
Amount paid-up	$	400,000.00
Reserve Fund		1,056,049.00
Uncollected Dividends		7,092.70
Accounts Payable		58,726.12
Working Account, 1889:—		
Balance from last a/c. $303,349.20		
Add—Sundry Premia, &c., since collected... 59.89[6],35		
	$363,247.55	
Less—Losses and other Payments $168,706.55		
Remuneration to Consulting Committee & Auditors, 6,667.00		
	$175,373.55	
Net Profit for 1889		187,874.00
Working Account, 1890:—		
Amount brought forward from below		285,007.23
	$	1,994,749.05

Cr. *Assets.*		
Cash, on Current Account with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$	80,342.55
Cash in hands of General Managers		1,542.40
Fixed Deposits :—		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation		275,000.00
New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited		50,000.00
Mortgages :—		
In Hongkong...$763,167.60		
In Foochow ... 59,000.00		
In Amoy ... 20,000.80		
In Shanghai ... 594,787.01		
		1,436,954.61
Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1886		35,135.52
Shares in the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited		157.00
Steam Fire Engines		5,000.00
Accounts Receivable		110,616.97
	$	1,994,749.05

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1890.

To Nett Premia received, less Returns and Re-Insurances	$	341,158.51
„ Interest		123,504.23
„ Exchange		151.24
„ Transfer Fees		173.00
	$	464,986.98
By Losses and Claims paid	$	92,365.01
„ Charges,—including Salaries of Assistants and Surveyors; Rent of Offices, Fire Brigade Expenses, Retaining Fees, Stationery, &c., and Special Charges appertaining to Agencies in Great Britain		47,917.62
„ Commissions		39,697.12
„ Balance as above		285,007.23
	$	464,986.98

E. & O. E.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1891.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

We have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify that the above Statements are in accordance therewith.

G. S. COXON, } Auditors.
F. HENDERSON, }

Hongkong, 27th February, 1891.

THE FUNERAL RITES OF PRINCE CH'UN.

We are indebted to the *N. C. Daily News* for the following translation of a memorial, published in the *Peking Gazette* of January 11th :—

Prince K'o-ch'in and his colleagues submit a memorial in which, in compliance with instructions conveyed in a Decree issued by H.M. the Empress Dowager on the 1st of January last, they report upon the mourning and other rites to be paid to the memory of His Imperial Highness Prince Ch'un. The Book of Rites prescribes that a person who passes by adoption into another family should observe mourning for one year for the death of his own father or mother, and this is the term which the memorialists venture to think should be observed on the present occasion, in accordance with the principle adopted by Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager in deciding that Prince Ch'un should be styled the late Father of the Emperor. The term of mourning being thus fixed, the following are the various points of ceremonial in connection with the last rites to the memory of the illustrious dead which the memorialists, after careful consideration, venture to submit for adoption.

I.—The term of mourning being one year of twelve months, it is respectfully suggested that in accordance with usage, His Majesty should go into deep mourning for either 11 or 13 days as Her Majesty the Empress may be pleased to decide.

II.—After putting off his robes of deep mourning His Majesty should, it is suggested, be asked to have his head shaved.

III.—When a Prince of the first order dies, the custom is to hold no Court for three days. Whether this term should be extended on the present occasion in honour of Prince Ch'un is respectfully submitted to the decision of the Empress-Dowager.

IV.—During the period of one year the Emperor is humbly requested to wear ordinary mourning in his private apartments. This should not, however, apply to his visits of respect to the Empress-Dowager, to the reception of his ministers in audience, or to the transaction of public business. During the period of deep mourning the Emperor should, it is suggested, pay a daily visit to the residence of the late Prince and pour oblations before the remains, all other ceremonies of this kind being performed by Princes and Nobles deputed to act on behalf of His Majesty. The Board of Ceremonies should decide upon the etiquette to be observed when the members of the family meet together in mourning for the dead.

V.—It is respectfully suggested that the important State functions at the temples of his ancestors and at those of Heaven, the Sun, the Moon, and the Earth should, during the above period of one year, be conducted by the Emperor in person. On all ordinary occasions of worship the Emperor's duties should, for one year, be performed by proxy.

VI.—On the first day of the New Year the Emperor should celebrate the usual rites at the T'ang-t'ai in full robes of ceremony, and his visit to the Empress-Dowager on the same day should be made with similar ceremony and be accompanied with music. When receiving the New Year's congratulations in the T'ai-ho Tien the Emperor should wear court dress, but whether, when he ascends the Throne, the congratulatory address should be read and the music played, is a question which the memorialists would respectfully submit to the decision of H.M. the Empress-Dowager.

VII.—As regards the wine, meat, ingots, paper, cash, and all other articles required for performing the sacrificial rites on the first and second occasions, as well as at the removal of the remains and at the interment, these are points to be arranged by the Board of Rites in accordance with the custom usually followed in the case of a Prince of the first degree.

VIII.—Whether the Emperor's name should be inscribed on the Elegy and the Epitaph is a point on which the memorialists can presume to offer no suggestions, and respecting which they would humbly solicit the instructions of Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager. The characters for "Prince Ch'un" should be elevated two spaces above the column in all documents submitted to the Throne.

THE AUDIENCE QUESTION AT PEKING.

Last week we made some observations on this subject from the Chinese point of view, or at least from the point of view of Chinese interests. From the foreign side there is virtually nothing to be said that has not been said repeatedly in these columns during the past three years. It is the foreign governments, especially those of England and France, which are mainly to blame for the neglect of this question during the past thirty years, and all the Great Powers have shared, to the full in the responsibility for the recent attitude of the Chinese. It was of course useless for the Ministers in Peking to assume a strong position unless they were supported by their governments, and for all that we see at present no satisfactory solution of the question at issue is likely to come out of anything in the nature of negotiations carried on in Peking. Indeed it is not very obvious what there is to negotiate about. Either the Chinese Government desires to behave as a civilized Power, or it does not, and any chattering about this, ceremony or that, would seem like a Chinese way of trifling with the main question. The usage of civilized states must be well known to the Chinese since their own Ministers in Western countries have experienced it for a good many years. That and nothing else is what is due from the Chinese to foreigners on the baldest ground of reciprocity, and if it be not accorded, the obligation could be protested like a dishonoured bill which the holder keeps in hand until it suits his convenience to take further action. Discussion in such a case would tend to weaken the claim if not to condone the offence, and compromise would be an act of real disloyalty to the civilized world, and to posterity. This is no mere figure of speech, for the tenure of any office is always brief, and the officials hold their powers in trust for the generations to come much more than for the one that is passing away under their eyes. Foreign nations can get along very well without their Ministers seeing the Emperor of China, and if either by his own will or through the obstructiveness of his servants access to him is not made easy and honourable, why should foreigners trouble themselves at all about the matter? It is an affair between the Emperor and his own Ministers, and might very well be left in their hands.

But it behoves the foreign governments at home to take note of the attitude of the Peking Government; and if they were well advised and could afford, amid the turmoil of Western politics, to bestow an occasional quarter of an hour on the consideration of their Chinese relations, they would surely mete out to the Chinese representatives at their respective Courts the exact measure of courtesy which is shown to the foreign representatives in Peking. No complaint could be made of such even-handed reciprocity, and were it but honestly adopted by the Great Powers it would not be the foreign Ministers who would have to sue for civility in Peking, but quite the contrary. The Western Powers have followed a different principle of action to this, and not content with shewing Chinese envoys the ordinary courtesies due to their position have heaped special favours on their heads, and—it is not too strong a word to use—have behaved obsequiously to them. Guards of honour, special trains, royal visits, their very servants worshipped, and the philistine brood of English mayors following the Chinese Minister about with their fawning addresses—these are the circumstances which have puffed up the officials in Peking with the idea that they can treat foreigners as they please from the highest to the lowest. It is to be hoped that some day they may be undeceived without a catastrophe; and they will be, if foreigners are but true to themselves, and if their rulers do not forget the dignity of their own countries.—*Chinese Times.*

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

February 18th.

New Year has now been fully introduced amidst the rattle of fire-crackers, and the noise is abating, to be renewed again, however, at the Feast of Lanterns on the 15th, after which the Chinese will resume regular work. It will take about a month's time to get the "enthusiasm" out of their bones. The God of Wealth had a birthday on the 5th. This fact was thoroughly impressed on the writer's mind by a very pitiful incident. Two boys went to a temple to worship. After performing the usual ceremonies one of them went outside. During his absence the clothes of the other boy, a little fellow only eight years old, caught fire, and before help could be secured, he was so badly burned that he died before night. As usual in desperate cases the Chinese asked the foreigner to help, and as usual the foreigner went to the village, but arrived too late. The poor boy had died from the shock, and a strange scene occurred at the place. About one hundred people were waiting for the father to arrive with the foreigner, and an old woman had been deputed to break the sad news to the man, who is a stout fellow about thirty years old. Upon receiving the intelligence he leaped into the air like one shot, and rushed to his house, but before he could reach the door four or five lusty villagers had him down and proceeded to take him to the ancestral temple. From the dust and din the fact was gathered that the clan did not wish him to look upon the face of the dead child until he had been exhorted by the elders, lest he should injure the other boy who went with the deceased to the temple. The foreigner was cordially invited in to rest and refresh himself with some pond-water tea and soft boiled eggs. Wishing to see the outcome he entered the hall and discovered the bereaved father seated in the centre, and about a dozen old men and women comforting him. He was held down by the stout young men who had seized him at the first. After a while a place was given to his mother, who in a pitiful tone informed him that it was Heaven's will and that the fire was God's fire (*Ho-sun*, a fire supposed to be inextinguishable by man) and that he must not blame any one. In the course of time the poor fellow became quiet. Strange indeed, but the sympathy was real. Tears were streaming down the cheeks of many and there was anguish of mind among all. It is characteristic of good men to see good qualities in others, however degraded they may be. There is sympathy, real and unaffected, among this people, and foreigners, as good men, ought to note it, to offset the many bad qualities of this book-cursed people.

On Sunday night about fifty houses were burnt with "God's fire." Everything was almost destroyed, but there has been no loss of life reported. The fire originated in a coal store, and, like the Tinghai fire, by an overturned kerosene lamp. On Monday the smoking ruins seemed to be given up to the beggars and thieves. Many stores were consumed, as the fire occurred in the busiest part of the city, at the *Tai-chap-kou*, and the writer saw half-consumed hams, fruit, and other things carried off in great quantities by the riff-raff. The Chinese were grumbling at foreigners for bringing kerosene to China, but they will learn after a while from *experience* that kerosene oil *differs* materially from bean oil, just as a foreigner differs from a Chinaman—not to push the analogy too far.

The U. S. man-of-war *Monocacy* arrived on the anniversary of the riot. Your correspondent was apprised of this fact by an Englishman with a joy-beaming face. Let the retailer of the old "American Navy" joke note this. The spring is just on, and the sap of this joke is still in the roots. Ere long it will bud again and foreigners (and Chinese too, perhaps) will enjoy its green freshness.

According to a Chinese notice, the people of thirty-six villages were to have met yesterday at the Goddess of Mercy hill to consult about the wind, rain and harvest. For the last six years there has been much suffering from drought in this district. Prayers for rain have been frequently offered, but answers have been received in a way similar to the answers to their prayers for wealth. Evidently something is wrong.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, a by-day of Victoria, Hongkong.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2784. THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

BIRTH.

At Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, Shanghai, on the 26th February, the wife of R. LAWRIE SMITH, of a daughter, stillborn, prematurely.

DEATHS.

At Peking, on the 2nd February, CYRIL LYFTON FARRAR, of the Chinese Customs Service, aged 21 years.

On 6th February, suddenly, of apoplexy, on board the P. & O. steamship *Ganges*, JAMES K. SMELLIE. Buried at sea.

At Shanghai, on the 18th February, 1891, CARL BOHNEN, aged 42 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THE ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall at noon on the 28th ulto. With a net profit of $1,715,743.39, minus $148,302.94 brought forward from last account, as the result of the six months' working, there can be very little room for grumbling—excepting from those who have been unfortunate in their speculations in Bank shares, and as they are not in the favored division of toadies and tuft-hunters they don't count, and they can howl until they are black in the face without eliciting a single expression of sympathy. Nothing succeeds like success in this life—especially in Hongkong; but when the success of the men who are reputed to have mainly benefited from this extraordinary profit of nearly sixteen hundred thousand dollars, comes to be closely analysed it is found to amount to very little. Dust and ashes.

The Report, as a report, tells the shareholders very little; it couldn't tell them very much less. That is the acme of business diplomacy, according to the lights of the worthy gentlemen, or most of them, who form the Court of Directors of this most phenomenal, in more ways than one, of Far Eastern banking institutions. Possibly the Court of Directors knows just as much as, and no more than the shareholders of the Bank's true state of affairs, and if the honorable members did know anything they are far too innocent, with several noteworthy exceptions, of giving it away promiscuously. By the way, "Court of Directors" can hardly be said to be a modest title for the nominal directors of even a comparatively important colonial bank to assume; it reminds one so forcibly of that Imperial autocracy the old East India Company; but then, Hongkong is noted for its own kind of peculiar modesty, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is the Mecca of the classes. It would, however, have been just as well if this Report had said something about the Bank's affairs and general prospects; and given some information regarding several shady transactions of the past half-year. The Manila holocaust might have been expected to merit another apologetic utterance, but this time it is frigidly ignored, although a final settlement appears just as far off as ever, in spite of the many official statements to the contrary.

We have received a cloud of letters from shareholders in the Bank—most of whom, we are afraid, were induced to part with the major portion of their shares before "Lucky" Jackson's silver venture turned out trumps—, asking us to criticise the report, the loose management of the Bank, the exceptional favors shown to Directors and their creatures, the uses said to be made of the Bank's capital and influence by private speculators for their own personal advantage per favor of the powers that be, the skeleton accounts presented, and various other grievances, real or imaginary. A correspondent from one of the Coast Ports, who says he has been for years a large shareholder, hopes and feels confident that "our trenchant pen and fearless voice will once more show to the world what is being done by a crew of monopolists who" etc., etc., etc. This gentleman and our other doubtless well-meaning correspondents, are altogether in error; "our trenchant pen and fearless voice" must not be relied on in future to carry out the free-lance policy that has received such beggarly appreciation in the past. Where purely public interests are involved we shall be to the front as of yore; but shareholders of public companies, so far as we are concerned, will have to fight their own battles, the best way they can. When our personal interests are concerned, the "fearless voice" will have its say as firmly and decidedly as ever it had, but we have no intention of any more fighting the battles of the half of Hongkong against our own interests, for the doubtful honour of being left alone in opposition against a whole Court of Directors, with a hundred mummies sitting around in silence, agreeing with us entirely but afraid to open their lips, and watching with dog-like fidelity for a smile or sign of recognition from the charmed circle. We trust our meaning has been made quite plain and without giving offence.

But notwithstanding all this, there are questions of public interest which might fittingly be asked at the Bank meeting. The most important information to be elicited is the source from which the large profit mentioned above was derived. Was it by legitimate banking business, or, to use the expression of an American newspaper, was it made "out of a deal in silver, just as though the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had been a syndicate of American bonanza mine-owners and senators and representatives in Congress"? This question would probably have been considered more important had the "deal" gone the wrong way, and that it might very easily have miscarried, the recent vagaries of the silver market plainly enough indicate. Perhaps the vast majority of the Bank shareholders will say that they don't care a straw by what means the money is made, so long as it appears as profit in the accounts! They may be right—who shall say? And should a "Black Friday" come—always a possibility in Banking speculations as BARING Bros' slip the other day clearly enough proved—they will then cheerfully face the ordeal of blank ruin. But yet, it must be confessed that a safe and solid banking business, energetically worked, is more reliable than risky silver deals, even with Mr. THOMAS JACKSON at the helm.

We will say nothing of the skeleton accounts published; if they suit the shareholders and come within the requirements of the law, nobody else has any particular reason to complain. But we don't like the barefaced monopoly which continues in the Directorate; it is highly detrimental to the interests of the Bank. The Court of Directors is a strong one no doubt, but it might be materially strengthened by the introduction of new blood. No valid objections could be raised to the re-election of Mr. W. H. FORBES, head of the eminent firm of RUSSELL & Co., nor of Mr. J. S. MOSES, of E. D. SASSOON & Co.'s; but we fail to see that Mr. H. L. DALRYMPLE, who represents nothing of the slightest importance to anybody but himself that we can find out, has the slightest claim to a seat at the Board. That he is a protégé of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s should mean nothing—although that all-powerful house did actually try to get him into the Legislative Council—; at all events, it should mean less than the very necessary explanations that are required from Mr. DALRYMPLE, and which we should demand were we able to be present, of his connection as promoter and director of certain companies in British North Borneo, whose histories are certainly not beyond suspicion. It would be interesting to the public to know how much promotion money, if any, this Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank pocketed out of the North Borneo ventures in which he was an active or passive partner; how much he had to disgorge when these vaunted El Dorados proved will-o'-the-wisps, and what interest he still retains. In our opinion the shareholders of the Bank would do well to let Mr. DALRYMPLE 'slide' from the Court of Directors and put in his place either Mr. DAVID GILLIES, of the Dock Company, or Mr. JNO. D. HUMPHREYS', of A. S. WATSON & Co., men of position and character whose influence and great wealth could not fail to prove of material assistance in increasing the Bank's business.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FROM enquiries made on board one of the river boats we learn that there is quite an epidemic of small-pox in Canton at the present time.

WE learn that the French gunboat *Vipère* ran ashore on the Nine Pins whilst coming to Hongkong from Amoy, on Saturday last. She will go into dock for repairs.

THE Japanese fund for a monument to the memory of the Turks lost with the *Ertogroul* having reached *yen* 1,000, the construction of the monument will be commenced shortly.

THE German man-of-war *Alexandrine* was docked at Kowloon on the 2nd inst., taking the place of the *Sophie*, of the same squadron, which has undergone a slight overhaul.

A HEAVY thunder shower and terrific hurricane that swept over Foochow on the afternoon of the 27th ult., did some damage to the telegraph poles, and the ornamental fir trees on the hill near the Club.

MR. H. W. Becher was expected to return to Singapore in the steamship *Sappho* on the 25th ult., from his tour through the Pahang concessions.—Another windy report in store for the careworn Punjom sufferers.

THE *Kobe Herald* asserts that H.M.S. *Pigmy* lost 40 feet of her keel while ashore in Japanese waters, though the naval authorities alleged that her injuries were only trivial. Consequently she could not go on to Shanghai to dock, but had to be repaired at Nagasaki.

WE would recommend the handsome volume "Chinese Characteristics," by Arthur H. Smith, to all our readers. It should be in the library of every foreign resident in the Far East. Mr. Smith's sketches are admirable pictures of modern Chinese life and character.

THE *Siam Herald* in offering us congratulations, plainly asserts that the Editor of the *Telegraph* "has lately been made the object of *persecution* by a certain influence pervading the atmosphere of Hongkong." A truer charge was never made, as we shall have the satisfaction of showing to the world before long.

WE hear that the small engineering shops in this colony are experiencing anything but a prosperous time. One firm at Yau-ma-ti had to shut up shop a few days ago, the wages of the workmen for the month of January not being forthcoming, whilst a like company at East Point, that recently presented a rather poor report, is in somewhat similar straits.

SAYS the *Chinese Times*:—Baron von Seckendorff, German Consul for Tientsin, has returned to Tientsin from his expedition to South Shantung, where he has visited all the stations of the German Catholic missions in that province. He had some rough experiences both in travel and in trouble with the anti-foreign spirit of the natives. In one city he was literally besieged for a time in the hostelry. Eventually, however, he succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with the Governor at Chinin-fu, by which it is hoped that the bad feeling between the missionaries and the literati with some

THE port of the Panarockan, Java, has, we learn, been thrown open by the Dutch Government to the import trade and to ships of all nations. Hitherto export trade only, has been carried on at that place.

H.M.S. *Pigmy* came out of dock at Nagasaki on the 24th February, the repairs to her keel necessitated by grounding in the Inland Sea having been completed. The *Pigmy* will come on to Hongkong.

DURING the last voyage of the steamer *Paris* up to Canton it is reported that an out-break of some unknown disease occurred amongst the passengers, only one of whom, however, died before reaching Canton.

THE *Siam Gazette* says many of the Europeans in the Military Departments of the Siamese Government are still eight or nine months in arrears with their salaries. Our contemporary asks if paymasters of this arm of the service imagine that their hard-working servants are millionaires.

DOUBTS are now expressed in official circles, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, whether the new Nanking Viceroy will, after all, go to Shanghai in person to meet the Czarevitch, a duty which would be far from congenial to his age and habits. It is also now said that if he does go he will be lodged at the Temple of the Queen of Heaven on the Soochow Creek.

THE number of lawyers in Japan at the end of last year was 1,245, this showing an increase of 170 as compared with the previous year. The "fraternity" should lose no time in getting a Court of Chancery established in Tokio. It would prove an infallible source of wealth to many of them—and ruin to the litigants, but that doesn't matter.

THE Government new ten-cent pieces are, says the Foochow *Daily Echo*, now beginning to circulate readily in the foreign settlement (Nantai), while since their introduction some months ago, the city people alone made use of them. The one hundred cash note, a bare-faced fraud, is now totally out of use at Foochow, and doubtless curio dealers will offer some of them for sale later on, as curiosities.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Tokio Maru* arrived safely at Yokosuka on the morning of the 19th ult. The *Gazette* says she came off about 3 a.m. and started for Yokosuka at 3.45 a.m., arriving there at about half-past eight with the aid of her own engines and the *Toyoshima-maru* ahead. The vessel will probably be found, on examination, to be considerably damaged in the bottom, although she was making very little water when she arrived at Yokosuka.

ON the 18th February at the Resident's Office, Batavia, a gold medal was presented with much ceremony to the Major of the Chinese, Ly Tjoe Hong. The Secretary read the royal resolution and made a suitable speech pointing out the services Ly Tjoe Hong had rendered, especially at the time of the riot amongst Chinese at Tangerang. The Major returned thanks and he was then conducted to his house by the native officials, where he had the satisfaction of entertaining his friends with champagne and music.

THUS the *Bangkok Times* of the 21st Feb.:—"The unsatisfactory dividend of two and a half per cent. only, for the last half year on the working of the Bangkok Tramway Company, is entirely attributable to the heavy damages awarded by a jury for the comparatively insignificant injuries caused to the plaintiff by an accident on 13th July last. And still, had we been on the jury, considering the deplorable way in which the case for the defence was conducted, we should certainly have been bound to find the tramway Co. at fault, but how those seven "good men and true" arrived at anything like a six thousand dollar verdict will ever remain a mystery to ourselves and many others."

THE squadron escorting the Czarewitch on his eastern tour has been reduced owing to the *Admiral Kornilieff* being deputed to convey the Grand Duke George to the bosom of his family. The *Pamiat Asova* and the *Vladimir Monomach* were reinforced on their arrival at Singapore by the *Admiral Nakhimoff*, *Koreyts*, and *Mandjur*. The Czarewitch arrived at Colombo on the 13th ultimo and was expected in Singapore about the 25th. The Grand "Dooks" "bagged" four elephants in the Magambatter (Ceylon) besides two elks and a large cobra. The "bagging" of the cobra is probably a stretch of imagination. When the heir-apparent calls at this office to pay his respects, as he should do, we will "pump" him on the cobra incident in the interest of our readers generally.

THE preliminary heats of the boxing and fencing competitions, which are to be decided at the City Hall to-night (3rd inst.), were carried out at the V.R.C. gymnasium last evening in the presence of a large number of spectators. The boxing, taken all round, was a great improvement on that shewn at the last competition, and a good deal of interest was evinced in the proceedings by the general public. In the first light-weight heat E. Robinson beat A. H. Chandler, but the former was afterwards defeated by Richardson, who also knocked C. Robinson out. Rodger whipped Gedge, so the final now lies between the former and Richardson. In the heavy-weights Wark defeated Laing, and Rodger "did up" Stewart. Rodger in consequence is eligible for both the light and heavy weight contests; in the former, as stated, he will meet Richardson and in the latter Wark. The final in the fencing lies between Slade and Laing.

THAT indefatigable, able and highly popular public servant, who so faithfully discharged the duties of Acting Registrar-General until quite recently, and who now bosses the "show" at the Colonial Treasury, is very busy at the present in making inquiries respecting the cost of rearing sucking pigs, full-grown pigs, aged pigs, and, in fact, all sorts and conditions of that highly interesting genus known to the ancients as *sus porcus*. A pig farm is, in fact, to be established at Little Hongkong and Sergeant Ford, No. 44, is said to be the "chosen one," who for the trifling sum of $150 per month will virtually give his time to the rearing, breeding and fattening of pigs *pro bono publico*. How the honourable the Colonial Treasurer happens to be entrusted with the matter of making up estimates in connection with the Pig Farm is another of those mysteries for which the Hongkong "inner circle" has long been considered wonderfully prolific. The idea of a pig farm is a good one in many respects, but we think it would be better were the matter left entirely in the hands of some enterprising, private individual or to a public company, instead of being dependent on official bolstering, as appears to be the case at the present time at all events. All that Mr. Mitchell-Innes and Sergeant Ford know about pig breeding, added to what they don't know, would fill a very large volume, and the sooner men of experience in the business take the thing over the better it will be for those who expect to benefit by the undertaking.

A LARGE Chinese funeral, with all its attendant paraphernalia, was seen wending its way West on the morning of the 3rd inst. followed by a number of European ladies, whom it was understood were missionaries. The deceased, we hear, was a partner in the well known firm of Tok Kee, shipowners etc.

THE Chinese Government, according to report, is said to be very desirous of having John Russell Young appointed Minister to Peking, *vice* Colonel Denby. That, says a San Francisco contemporary, is not the best recommendation for Mr. Young. Of course we want to send a *persona grata* to any court, but the United States, not China, should select our representative in this case. Burlingame suited China in his time, but this country was unfortunate in its Minister.

THE Editor of the *Amoy Times* has evidently a warm appreciation of the merits of this journal. In the *Times* of February 24th he says:—"We offer our congratulations to our esteemed contemporary, the *Hongkong Telegraph*. For the past ten days, it has been a marvel of news, general and local, well-written articles and bright and interesting matter. We repeat a trite assertion when we call it one of the best British papers published either in or out of Great Britain."

THUS from the *Shanghai Mercury* of Feb 26th:—"The China Navigation steamer *Nanchang* whilst coming up the river from Boyd's New Dock in tow of the tug *Fuhlee* this afternoon, ran into the steamer *Cass*, which was lying at anchor off the Dock. The *Cass* paid out all her chain cable to avoid the mishap, but in this endeavour both she and the *Nanchang* got foul of the barque *Walter Seigfried*. The *Cass* lost her gangway ladder, but beyond this little further damage was done."

H. H. the Sultana of Johore died at Tyersall, in Singapore, at 1.12 o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th ulto. The Dato Muntri of Johore and Dr. Galloway were present. The Sultana had been suffering for a long time from a form of dropsy, which more than once reached a critical stage, but her strong constitution enabled her to rally from time to time, until the last attack. The Sultana was very kind to those around her, and to many others, and her loss will be much felt in the native community; and there will be much sympathy with the Sultan. The funeral, which will take place in Johore, will not lack for anything that can make it a grand and imposing sight, worthy the traditions of the noble family to which the deceased belonged.

AT a recent meeting of the Foochow Debating Society Messrs. W. P. Galton (merchant) and G. B. Smyth (missionary) argued the *pros* and *cons*, respectively, of the subject fixed for debate, namely, "That the influence of the Press is greater for good than for evil." It says very little for the intelligence of the orators' audience of thirty-and-one that when the question was put to the vote the modest follower of the lowly Nazarene carried the day by a majority of one. It has been decided by the Committee to hold another meeting at an early date, when the subject of debate will be "Home Rule for Ireland," and the Secretary will be pleased to hear from those who are willing to take part in the discussion. Don't all speak at once.

A CASE of unusual interest to a number of the Chinese community was that of Wong Ho, a married woman, and Pang Tung, a hawker, who were charged this morning (4th instant) with kidnapping a girl on the 21st ultimo. The complainant said she lived at Hungham and came to Hongkong to see the races. In making her way to Happy Valley the female prisoner met her and asked her to go with her, promising to give her some nice clothes and other things. She agreed to accompany the prisoner and was taken to a house, No. 4, Tai Kwai Lane, where her hair was re-combed and her *queue* changed. She was not allowed to go out and slept with the female prisoner, the second prisoner keeping watch during the day. She was only discovered yesterday by her father, accompanied by Inspector Quincey and Detective-sergeant Haddon, when she was found in a basket placed on a shelf in a back room of the house. Mr. Wodehouse remanded the case till Monday, bail being allowed in two sureties of $50 each.

THE Assault-at-arms which was held in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night (3rd inst.) can be fairly set down as being the most successful show of the kind ever held in Hongkong. The primary aim of the "assault" was to raise funds for the Alice Memorial Hospital, and a more worthy object could not possibly have been chosen. The whole proceedings were carried out in a manner which reflected credit on the energetic and competent committee appointed. The band of the A. and S. Highlanders was also present and contributed in no small degree to the general enjoyment of the evening. The programme was opened by the "March of the Gladiators," or in other words a squad of Hielan men, who it is probable, ken more of the reeko "Glaskie" than the heather of the Highlands, but whose performance nevertheless was a very creditable one. Then "bayonet exercise," also conducted by a squad from the regiment, under Sergt.-Major Williamson, proved that when properly drilled and instructed a body of men can be taught to act as a single individual. The gymnastic feats on the parallel bars which followed were also very creditable, but with the fencing bout between Messrs. Slade and Laing the interest brightened considerably. It was an even and most interesting contest, and eventually ended in a win for Mr. Laing. The exhibition of the scientific manipulation of Indian clubs given by Mr. E. W. Lucas, was fully appreciated by the audience. For the heavy-weight boxing contest Mr. Rodger faced Mr. W. Wark, and a more unequal pair it would be difficult to conceive of, however, the former who backs his science with a ton of pluck, stuck to, his guns and, eventually won a really well contested fight. A nasty blow, however, which Mr. Rodger received in this contest prevented him from taking part in the final heat for light-weight championship, which his win at the V. R. C. Gymnasium on the previous evening entitled him to. His place was taken by Mr. Laing who elected to face Mr. Richardson for this event, and after a few very interesting rounds, in course of which some neat work was done, Mr. Richardson was duly announced to be the victor. The light-weight boxing exhibition between Messrs. Gedge and C. Robinson was also an exceedingly well contested and interesting bout, and ended in a draw, which we believe will be decided at the V.R.C. gymnasium this evening. The Highland Fling and sword dance by Corporal Saunderson, the quarter-staff contest between Sergeant Dyce and Private Mowatt, and the vaulting horse exercises, were all most successful exhibitions, and received unlimited recognition at the hands of the audience. Major-General G. Digby Barker, C.B., in terse and appropriate terms, presented the prizes to the winners.

H.E. Li Shu Chang, the late Minister at Tokyo, left Yokohama on the 15th ultimo for Shanghai and Peking.

VISCOUNT Fukuba recently presented to the Japanese Cabinet a memorandum suggesting that a Colonial Department should be established to found a colony abroad, so as to extend the Empire, the expenses of the Department to be paid out of money obtained by reducing the expenditure of the Government, excepting that of the Naval and War Departments and the Imperial University.

A PARTY of telegraph officials with five Morse instruments started from Bangkok recently to establish telegraph stations between Sisophon and Luang Prabang, *via* Kambasak and Kemerat on the Mekong. It will be remembered that the late Mr. Watson died at Kambasak, just after completing the line there, and the other sections are said to have been completed long ago, although no offices have as yet been opened. This, says the *Bangkok Times*, is a very important line, on account of the reported French activity in that direction, and should have been in working order years ago.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LIMITED.

The General Manager begs to submit to the Shareholders a statement of accounts showing the result of the Company's working for the second year ending 31st December, 1890.

The net profit for the past year amounts to $14,629.94 to which has to be added $38,85.81 brought forward from last year's account. From this amount it is proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. or $10,500.00 to shareholders, remuneration to Consulting Committee of 5 per cent. on the net profits, in accordance with the Articles of Association, Auditors' fee $150.00, and carry forward the balance of $3,600.75 to next year's account.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Henderson, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. D. McCulloch, the Directors, are eligible for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. T. Arnold, who offers himself for re-election.

GEO. FENWICK,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1891.

Dec. 31st, 1890. *Assets.*		
Value of Land and Buildings thereon		$ 91,000.00
" of Plant and Office Furniture		27,021.28
" of Stock-in-Trade		32,206.64
Unexpired Fire Insurance		220 98
Work in progress		9,542.00
Cash in hand		176.80
Current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		631 32
Sundry Debtors		11,874.48
		$172.674.99
Dec. 31st, 1890. *Liabilities.*		
Amount of Capital 6,000 shares at $25 each fully paid up		$150,000.00
Reserve Fund		1,000.00
Sundry Creditors		6,689.21
Balance of Profit and Loss Account		14,985.75
		$172 674.99

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
December 31st, 1890.

To Cost of Labour, Material and Working Expenses		$ 43,540.91
" Office and Manager's Salaries		7,852.00
" Fire Insurance		310 20
" Crown Rent and Taxes		1,054.70
" Amount written off Plant Account		786 60
" Amount of bad debts written off		36.08
" Balance to be appropriated, viz:—		
Remuneration to Consulting Committee 5 per cent. on $14,629.94	$ 735.00	
Auditor's Fee	150.00	
Dividend of 7 per cent. on $150,000	10,500.00	
Balance to be carried to new account	3,600.75	14,985.75
		$ 68,565.74
Dec. 31st, 1889—Dec. 31st, 1890. By Amount brought forward from last account		$ 285 81
" Gross earnings		68,153.61
" Interest		49.83
" Bonus from Insurance Company		40.49
" Transfer Fees		36.00
		$ 68,565.74

I have compared the above statements with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and have found the same in accordance therewith.

T. ARNOLD,
Auditor.

GEO. FENWICK,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1891.

A VISIT TO THE PROVINCES ON THE BAN PAKONG RIVER.

Business and pleasure demanding my presence in Eastern Siam I was not dilatory in making the necessary preparations. Hastily packing the necessary articles I soon found myself gaily skimming over the sunlit waters of one of the principle klongs leading eastward, as the old year was slowly drawing to a close; and my barque having wind and water in its favour and being propelled by four stalwart Siamese, rapidly left the gay 'city of olives' on the lee. On entering the narrow waterway our whole attention was absorbed in dodging the numerous craft that are constantly plying to and fro; this we contrived to do with excellent success, though we were once in imminent danger of colliding with an aggressive steam launch which, compared to the native boats, are so typical of European energy and enterprise in the gorgeous East. And here let me remark that one cannot but be struck with the evidences of harmony and good feeling which are clearly shown in the accommodating way with which these denizens of the river make way for each other.

They certainly show a most philosophic spirit of equanimity; and together with the fortitude and patience with which they bear the occasional injury to their boats, contrive to strip daily life of many of its little annoyances.

Turning from the boat inhabitants to the semi-aquatic tribes inhabiting the frail structures along the banks, one observes the same contented spirit of adaptation to external surroundings and it is difficult which to regard with more surprise—the small bamboo abodes of the one, or the crazy little boats which serve as family habitations for the other. However on we go, leaving but scant time for observation and gradually the water traffic becoming less congested we are able to get along with more rapidity and ease; and after a few hours of steady work are entirely free from the last vestige of the capital. The deep fringe of half-naked inhabitants on either bank is now replaced by the open plain of paddy fields or bordered by the necessary bamboo or never dying palm. We still meet heavy house-boats laden with their stores of rice, vegetables or fruits for the city markets, urged forward by their occupants in the dull monotonous and machine-like motion so peculiarly characteristic of the boat population of Siam.

Occasionally one meets a boat full of bald-headed *talapoins* their short paddles sending their frail boats through the coffee coloured water at a swinging speed, and their loose garments of bright yellow giving them the appearance of gigantic wasps as they disappear in the distance. Passing alongside, and in the same direction, goes a family party, evidently returning from their work in the fields the mother pounding rice for the evening meal, and surrounded by her young barbarians, clothed in little more than the looks of wonder with which they regard the rare appearance of a *farang*. On either side the country is one immense plain the chosen home of the ibis and hawk, as well as various species of semi-aquatic birds. And here, some ten hours' journey from the city, we meet our first serious obstruction in the form of a large paddy boat completely grounded in the mud. The occupants had left their floating mansion and were vainly endeavouring to make headway through the thick mud. After some difficulty we succeed in passing this obstruction, leaving them still as far from succeeding as when we arrived. The journey was rapidly becoming monotonous owing to the utter lack of variety or change of scene. On we went past the same primitive shanties of bamboo with their dull and heavy-looking inhabitants, past herds of water buffaloes that in the vacancy of their appearance strongly reminded one of their owners living along the banks. We had not advanced any considerable distance when we were again impeded by mud-stuck paddy boats, their owners up to their breasts in filth tugging and straining in the vain attempt to proceed. During one of these many interruptions I was attracted by loud exclamations of anger and triumph near a group of houses a short distance off, and on landing to ascertain the cause, I found some fifty or sixty Siamese grouped around a small circular pit fenced in by bamboo, in the centre of which two cocks were doing their best to destroy each other. Howls of disappointment and pæans of triumph being called forth from the supporters of the respective birds at every brilliant stroke of the feathered warriors. Around were numbers of birds in various stages of convalescence showing the results of their previous encounters.

I had been in the habit of giving the Siamese great credit for their kindness to animals, but after a few exhibitions of this kind and examples of their treatment of animals generally I rapidly changed my opinion.

The shades of evening were closing o'er us as we continued our voyage and soon darkness covered the face of the land, only the monotonous swish, swish of the oars and the vicious ping, ping of those problems of the creation, the mosquitoes, disturbing the silence. Another day of the same dreary description and towards evening we enter the Petriu river, and passing the fine rice mills of Phya Samut arrive at our first halting place.—*Siam Gazette.*

FOOCHOW RACES.

PROGRAMME OF THE SPRING MEETING.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 7th and 8th April, 1891.

FIRST DAY,—TUESDAY, 7TH APRIL.

The APRIL STAKES; of $5 each, with $50 added; for all China Ponies; weight as per scale. Half a mile.

The COAST STAKES; of $5 each, with $50 added; for Foochow and Amoy subscription ponies; weights as per scale. One mile.

The AMOY CUP; presented, value $100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; entrance $5. One mile and a half.

The YUENFOO-STAKES; of $10 each; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Seven Furlongs.

The HACK STAKES; of $10 each with $10 added for each starter. For all Ponies not otherwise entered except for the Welter Plate. Seven pounds over weight for inches. Ponies that have never won a race 7 lbs. allowance. Riders who have never won a race allowed 7 lbs. Half a mile.

The RACING STAKES; of $5 each with $50 added for the first and $15 for the second pony. For Foochow and Amoy Subscription Ponies; weights as per scale; winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The NANTAI STAKES; of $10 each divided 70 per cent., 20 per cent., and 10 per cent. to first, second and third pony. A forced entry for all Ponies entered at this meeting, except those entered for the Hack Stakes and or Welter Plate only; weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

SECOND DAY,—WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL.

The KULANGSU CUP, presented, value $100. Second Pony to received $25, third pony $15; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; winners of 1 race at this meeting 7lbs. extra; of 2 or more races 12lbs. extra; subscription Ponies allowed 7lbs.; entrance $5. One mile and a half.

The MIN STAKES, of $5 each with $50 added; Second Pony to receive $25; for Foochow and Amoy subscription Ponies; weights as per scale; winners at this meeting 10lbs. extra, of 2 or more races 12lbs. extra; Ponies that have never won a race allowed 5lbs. Previous Non-starters excluded. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

The RACE FUND CUP; presented. Value $100 For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners at this meeting 10lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5. Once Round.

The SPRING STAKES; of $10 each with $50 added, to be divided 70 per cent., 20 per cent., and 10 per cent. for first, second and third Pony. For Foochow and Amoy Subscription Ponies. Weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

The CONSOLATION STAKES; of $5 each with $25 added for the second pony. For all *bona fide* beaten Ponies that have run at the Meeting. Weights as per scale. One Mile.

The CHAMPION STAKES; of $10 each with $50 added. A forced entry for all Winners at this Meeting except of Hack and Consolation Stakes; winners of two races $15 extra and of more than two races $25 extra. Previous non-starters excidded; weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

The WELTER PLATE; value $100; for all China Ponies. Catch-weights over 11 stone 7lbs.; non-winners at this Meeting allowed 7lbs.; riders who have never won a race allowed 7 lbs.; entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Entries close on Saturday, 21st March 1891, at Noon.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1891.

Stewards:—H.E. Sir G. William des Vœux, K.C.M.G.; H. E. Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., K.C.B.; H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, C.B.; Commodore Church, R.N.; Colonel Storer, R.E., Colonel Chater, 91st Regt.; The Hon. P. Ryrie; The Hon. J. J. Keswick; The Hon. C. P. Chater; G. S. Coxon, Esq.; W. H. Forbes, Esq.; J. Grant, Esq.; R. M. Gray, Esq.; M. Grote, Esq.; H. Hoppius, Esq.; and E. L. Woodin, Esq. E. W. Rutter, Esq., Hon. Treasurer. E. H. Gore-Booth, Esq., Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY,—THURSDAY 19TH FEBRUARY.

A cold drizzling rain, which gradually increased in volume as the forenoon advanced, with heavy banks of clouds rapidly closing in all round the island, looked anything but a cheerful prospect for the opening day of Hongkong's annual carnival. After about six months of continuous dry weather, it seemed as if old Jupiter Pluvius, out of pure devilment, had fully determined to make things as unpleasant as possible for race-goers and holiday-makers, and in consequence language was freely used on the Rialto and elsewhere that might have shocked refined ears, and anathemas were flung as freely round as rice at a fashionable wedding. Owners of race-ponies and the sporting fraternity generally were in a trying dilemma; if heavy rain continued to fall, plates for the ponies would be a *sine qua non*, and notwithstanding the energy and willingness to oblige of the Messrs. Kennedy of the Horse Repository, the appliances of that useful establishment could scarcely be expected to successfully cope with the formidable task of "plating" from fifty to sixty ponies within an hour and a half; and there was the chance, a remote one it certainly appeared, that after all the rain would hold off. And, as is not infrequently the case in Hongkong, the unexpected did happen, and by noon the backers of the Derby favorites had their perturbed spirits set at rest by the sun forcing his way through the murky firmament and ensuring a sound and fast course and an afternoon's sport under exceptionally favorable circumstances.

The route to the Happy Valley presented the same features with which the experience of years has made us all so familiar. Chinese rascaldom was on the war-path in its thousands upon thousands, and carrying on the hundred and one systems of barefaced robbery, so essentially Celestial, with impudence unparalleled. In the hollow ground on the right-hand side of the road going down towards the Monument, every conceivable form of Chinese amusement, which includes unlimited gambling in its many forms, was in full swing, making the place a regular pandemonium. So it was in the centre of the Race-course enclosure, and along every road in the vicinity. Taipingshan had unearthed its hordes of light-fingered professors, while the reinforcements from Canton and the Chinese towns on the mainland must have totalled a formidable aggregate. It may be doubted, however, whether the attendance of Chinese was equal to that of the last three or four years, the hard times in the Liang Kwang having probably prevented many unfortunates from reaping their annual harvest. The lines of matsheds, gaily decked with flags of every description, were much the same as on previous anniversaries, extending from Woog-nei-chong to Bowrington Bridge, and hospitality was dispensed with the lavish prodigality suitable to the occasion. At first the Grand Stand was but thinly occupied, but later in the afternoon it was literally crowded, as were the private stands of the racing owners in the paddock, and the handsomely appointed pavilions of the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels. There is one thing to which the attention of the authorities ought to the directed, and that is the scandalous manner in which the traffic was regulated from the Clock Tower to the Grand Stand. By some idiotic blundering the road along Praya East had been blocked up—a wooden bridge at Fenwick & Co's engineering establishment has been presumedly under repair for months past—which compelled wheeled conveyances to keep to the absurdly narrow thoroughfare known as Queen's Road East, with the results that carriages, dog-carts, 'rickshas, chairs, the Jubilee busses, race-ponies, unwieldy hand-carts, coolies carrying all sorts of paraphernalia, and pedestrians of all sizes, ages and sexes were mixed up pell-mell in the greatest confusion, without any attempt at order or discipline. The police were not there, and, at all events so far as the ordinary Sikh is concerned, it was perhaps better so. Our Indian guardians of the peace have a habit of planting themselves in the middle of the road and declining to budge, no matter what the consequences may be. The management of our road traffic in this colony has always been a standing disgrace, so it is to be hoped that these recent experiences may prove 'the last straw.' Proper rules should be made, as in all European towns, and intelligently but strictly enforced.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady des Vœux, arrived shortly after midday, and it is almost needless to say that the paddock was graced throughout the afternoon by all who are notable and fashionable in Hongkong. Our Fashion reporter promised to obtain for us a list of the ladies in the enclosure with details of the many charming costumes exhibited, but he went for all he was worth on Starlight for the Derby, and as that "good thing" was not realised, our hapless *collaborateur* suddenly disappeared from view and was seen no more during the meeting. The Band and Pipers of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were present and played some interesting musical selections between the various races.

It was rather a disappointment when only four numbers were hoisted for the opening event, the always popular Wong-nei-chong Stakes, but quality made up for the lack of numbers, Waldo, Chaser, Unicorn and Opposition being the fastest sprinters in China—probably excluding the flying Hollyhock. There was very little betting. Waldo and Chaser having most adherents, but the Ewo bay griffin was by no means neglected, and even the lame Unicorn found friends. A wretchedly bad send-off unfortunately deprived the race of all interest, as Opposition got away flying, whilst Unicorn, who was turned the other way when the flag fell, was left behind. Chaser got on terms with the leader opposite the village, but the effort proved too much, and after Waldo had looked all over a winner inside the distance, Mr. Hough cleverly scored the first victory for the "blue and silver" by a length and a half, with Unicorn a fair third, in 59½ seconds. Eight runners for the Ashley Cup was an improvement, and taken all round the class was distinctly good. The veteran Susewind had done such wonders in training that his sporting owner was most anxious to meet Home Guard over the favorite mile, but as Mr. Buxey preferred to get a line of Zephyr in the Lusitano Cup with the gallant grey, Mr. Sid had to postpone his heart's desire. Susewind was, of course, a general tip, but Autocrat had many backers, and a few believers in Skipjack would not be stalled off the mount of the evergreen Mr. Reynell. Unluckily the starter was again "off colour"—a most unusual thing with Mr. Gore-Booth—and no fewer than ten false starts occurred, during which Susewind effectually disposed of any chances of victory he might have originally possessed. When the flag at last fell the dun and Skipjack got away together, but the latter, as was the case in this race last year, raced down his opponent and then died away to nothing in the straight, leaving Autocrat an almost certain winner in the middle of the course, when like a flash Merry Christmas on the rails and Duncraggan on the inside challenged right and left, and as Autocrat at once 'cut it', the Amoy pony, capitally ridden by Mr. Boyd, won a fine race by half a length, with Merry Christmas the same distance from the second. The victory of the Amoy sportsman was most heartily greeted, and he received quite an ovation on returning to weigh in. Considerable sensation was caused, prior to the Derby jockeys weighing out, by a report that Mr. Hutchings, whose services had been specially secured to ride Starlight, could not scale under 11st. 1lb., and as a consequence the position of the favorite was greatly shaken. Other more or less disquieting rumours were current regarding other prominent candidates. Merry Thought, on the reputed authority of Mr. Hough, was certain to do inside 3.14, and it was common talk that Ardent had been proved the better of the pair and that this discovery had led to some unpleasantness between the rival jockeys of "the princely house." Gallant was set down as certain to make a bold bid for victory in the accomplished hands of Mr. Maclean; but *malgré tout*, the Buxey Lodge contingent continued remarkably confident, and no reasonable offer against Royalty, who carried Mr. Pond and a winning declaration, was refused by the numerous agents of the stable. Astute critics could not see where Royalty's claims fairly came in, but all the same Mr. Chater was unusually confident—and as it afterwards proved, not without ample grounds. There were eleven starters and an excellent start was accomplished at the third attempt, Crown Diamond, on a pace-making mission, at once rushing to the fore, closely pursued by Gallant and Chimera. Starlight lying fourth, followed by Reciprocation and Royalty, the Ewo pair next, and then came Austerlitz, Major Hannay on Vampire being outpaced from the start. The pace was hot throughout, Crown Diamond going at score and covering the first two furlongs in 31 seconds, the half-mile in 62½ and the three quarters in 1.34½, the positions described remaining practically unchanged. Rounding the turn past the bridge Crown Diamond shot his bolt, Gallant taking up the running, but a few strides farther on the wearer of the "Zetland spots" was challenged on either hand by Royalty and Reciprocation, and this trio raced up the hill, closely pursued by Merry Thought and Ardent. Gallant was the first to give away and then, in descending the incline opposite the village, Mr. Master came out alone, and the race was over, the gigantic grey streaming along the straight by himself and winning easily by several lengths from Royalty, who ran with wondrous gameness, with Reciprocation a good third, Gallant fourth, Merry Thought fifth, and the others widely scattered. The full time, 3 min. 12 secs., is the best on record for the Hongkong Derby, and has only been beaten twice in the annals of racing in China—by Teen Kwang at Shanghai and Pao-shing in Hongkong. There was comparatively little enthusiasm displayed, and the victory could scarcely be described as a popular one—not that that makes much difference in Hongkong, where sporting sentiments, and even higher feelings, are cheerfully sacrificed where the almighty dollar is concerned.

After the customary adjournment for tiffin, Vagrant, shirking an engagement with the two "cracks"—a very discreet if not particularly sportsmanlike piece of "princely house" diplomacy—was lucky enough to beat Arabic and half a dozen others in the Foochow Cup, but the result would have been the other way had Mr. Sampson kept Mr. Buxey's shifty grey up to his bit in the last six furlongs. The time, 4 min 26 seconds, has only been excelled twice in Hongkong previously—by Driving Cloud (4 22½) in 1883 and Gridiron (4.25) two years ago. The Valley Stakes brought the large field of thirteen to the post, favoritism being divided between Blue Bonnet, Glencoe, and Sliding Scale, the first-named having a decided call. Public opinion was justified by the result as, after a rather scrambling start, Mr. John Peel's grey drew to the fore at the top of the straight and won easily from the rank outsider Mercury and the cripple Sliding Scale. There was great excitement when the numbers of Home Guard and Zephyr went up for the Lusitano Cup, and some laughter when it was found that the great "Ewo" stable was represented by the third-rate griffin Emerald, the only other competitor being the bag of bones that once represented the Shanghai winner Nero, a cast-off from Mr. J. D. Humphreys' stable. Betting was exceedingly keen, odds of six to four being at first laid on Home Guard, but the believers in Zephyr would not be denied, and at last it was about even betting. The pair, of course, had the race to themselves, and Mr. Sassoon, wisely abandoning the idiotic waiting policy which led to Zephyr's defeats by Vaticinator and Home Guard at Shanghai, kept alongside the grey, and the lengthy stride of the grand-looking brown telling a long way from home, Zephyr won easily by two lengths. No aspiring sportsman seemed anxious to acquire the Canton Cup, and so Mr. Hough and Hilarity were permitted to achieve another triumph for East Point from Phœnix and Chreasorst in the "sub" griffin time of 2min. 12½ secs. There were half a dozen ponies in the entries that could have "run rings" round Hilarity, but it doubtless did not suit their owners to oppose the flowing tide. Perhaps the Stewards may see the expediency next year, unless something unforeseen stops the way, to revert to the old conditions of the Canton Cup, and make the event open to all non-winners? It was folly ever to make a change, which has worked badly from the first. Vagrant, Mr. Hough up, threw a second main in the Hongkong Club Cup, winning cleverly from Autocrat and Susewind in 3.16, a very creditable performance indeed, considering that the hardy grey had already galloped a long and tiring two-miles in the Foochow Cup. The most noteworthy features in the race for the Compradores' Cup was the extraordinary riding and still more extraordinary language used by a Major Hannay, on a pony called Jujube. This military Fordham—who would ride well if he knew how to keep his arms and his tongue still—got placed next the rails behind Mr. H. Sampson on Kubla Khan and Mr. Maclean on Glencoe, and because the former very naturally declined to pull out to allow an opponent to come up on the inside, where he had no right to be, having once lost his place, this officer and gentleman (?) is reported to have used "Billingsgate" in a fashion which is certainly no credit to the class of which he claims to be a member. Eventually Mr. Green on Romance won handsomely, Jujube being placed second and Kubla Khan third.

Details are appended:—

The WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES, for China Ponies; weight for inches; entrance $5; with $100 added. Half-a-mile.

Mr. John Peel's b. Opposition, 10st. 12lb...... Mr. Hough 1
Mr. Sid's b. Waldo, 11st. 1lb...Mr. Sampson 2
Mr. Sassoon's ro. Unicorn, 11st. 1lb........... Mr. Hutchings 3
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Chaser, 11st. 4lb...... Mr. Maclean o

Chaser and Waldo were about equal favorites. By some mischance the Starter dropped his flag when Unicorn was turned the other way, Opposition getting clear away with a three lengths lead from Chaser. The grey quickly drew up and at the village was on terms, but the pace was too fast (Chaser's first quarter was covered under 28 secs) and he dropped away, leaving Waldo to rush up in the centre of the course. Mr. Sid's bay seemed to have the race in hand half-way down, but Mr. Sampson finished badly and the big griffin lobbed past the post a length and a half in front, Unicorn, coming with a grand rush on the only three sound legs he possesses, being a very close third. Winner's times 29, and 59½ secs.

The ASHLEY CUP, presented by D. R. Sassoon, Esq., for China Ponies; entrance $5; weight for inches. One mile.

Mr. Boyd's d. Duncraggan, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Boyd 1
Mr. Chantrey's wb. Autocrat, 11st. 4lb......... Mr. Master 2
Mr. John Peel's ch. Merry Christmas, 11st. 7lb ....Mr. Hough 3
Mr. Buxey's b. Skipjack, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell o
Mr. Sebrof's br. Coquette, 11st. 4lb.............. Mr. Hart Buck o
Mr. Sid's d. Susewind, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Maclean o
Mr. Ten Broeck's gr. Wild Mint, 10st. 6lb...... Mr. Green o

Susewind was heavily backed against the field, Autocrat, specially sent out to cut down the dun, and Skipjack being next in demand. There was a long delay at the post, the flag eventually dropping after ten futile attempts, Susewind and Skipjack making running in front of Wild Mint, the others following in a cluster. The old rivals quickly drew away by themselves at a rattling pace, and shot past the Valley Stakes starting post almost neck and neck, both jockeys riding hard. Rounding the turn Skipjack, on the rails, drew clear, but on the hill Susewind was again level, the half-mile occupying exactly 61 seconds. Susewind refused to struggle before reaching the village, and as Skipjack was perceptibly tiring, the race looked a gift for Autocrat, who came with a wet sail at the top of the straight, and at once challenged for the lead. Vigorously ridden by Mr. Reynell, Skipjack struggled gamely on, but the pace had been too killing and exulting shouts were raised for Mr. Chantrey's grey, when suddenly Merry Christmas on the rails and Duncraggan on the inside appeared on the scene, and in a most exciting finish the Amoy-owned pony scored a clever victory from Autocrat, a similar distance dividing the latter from Merry Xmas. Skipjack was a good fourth and Susewind fifth. Times—30½, 61, 1 35, and 2 min. 8 secs.

The HONGKONG DERBY, a Sweepstakes of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing entries, with $100 added for 1st pony, and $50 for 2nd; for all China Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry (Saturday, 17th January, 1891); first pony, 70 per cent; second, 20 per cent.; third, 10 per cent; weight 10st. 10lb. One-mile-and-a-half.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Ardent, (late The Knight) Mr. Master 1
Mr. Buxey's gr. Royalty ....Mr. Pond 2
Mr. Buxey's gr Reciprocation, (car. 10st. 13lb.) Mr. Reynell 3
Mr. A. W. Maitland's gr. Gallant, Mr. Maclean o
Mr. John Peel's gr. Merry Thought, Mr. Hough o
Mr. Buxey's wh. Crown Diamond, Mr. Sampson o
Mr. Coll's wh. Chimera,...............Mr. Nichol o
Mr. Ess' ch. Starlight, (car. 10st. 13lb.)......... Mr. Hutchings o
Mr. Joe's gr. Flight ....Mr Machado o
Mr. Sassoon's ch. Austerlitz..................Owner o
Mr. Argyll's gr. Vampire, (car. 10st. 13lb)...... Major Hannay o

Mr. Buxey declared to win with Royalty.

Starlight was most fancied, the next in demand being Royalty, the "Ewo" pair, and Gallant, and the betting was exceptionally heavy. There was very little delay at the start, Crown Diamond making the pace in front of Chimera and Gallant, the others, excepting Vampire, who was at once tailed off taking their places behind the leaders. The pace was a cracker from the start, but no important changes took place until Gallant dispossessed Crown Diamond of the lead after going half the journey, and raced up the hill, closely pursued by Royalty and Reciprocation, with Merry Thought and Ardent rapidly taking prominent positions. Gallant was beaten at the Black Rock, and for a few strides Merry Thought threatened danger, but he also collapsed, leaving his leggy stable companion to waltz down the hill lengths in front of Mr. Buxey's pair—"twenty to one on Ardent," was the exulting shout of a well known "sport" from the "Ewo" stand—, an advantage he easily maintained to the finish, winning by about two lengths from Royalty, with Reciprocation, who was ridden clean out, an excellent third. Gallant was a good fourth, Merry Thought fifth, and the others nowhere. Times—31, 62½, 1.34½, 2.08, 2 39½ and 3 min. 12 secs. The first mile and a quarter in this race (2.30½) is a record for Hongkong.

The FOOCHOW CUP, value $200, presented by the Foochow community, for China ponies; weight for inches; entrance $5. Two miles.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Vagrant, 10st. 12lb. ...... Mr. Hough 1
Mr. Buxey's gr. Arabic, 10st. 12lb................ Mr. Sampson 2
Mr. Nantal's gr. Blue Ruin, 11st. 4lb. .... Mr Master 3
Mr. Fraser-Smith's ch. Senator, 10st. 12lb... Mr. Maclean o
Mr. John Peel's gr. Leap Year, 10st 12lb.... Mr. Machado o
Mr. Jones' d. Llygodan, 11st. 1lb. .... Mr. Orlebar o
Mr. Trust's gr. Haphazard, 11st. 1lb............. Mr. Reynell o
Mr. Yoma's gr. Cobweb, 11st. 1lb .... Mr. Hutchings o

Vagrant was a hot favorite. Arabic jumped off in front and keeping there until a quarter of a mile from home, was then passed by Vagrant, and as the rider of Mr. Buxey's grey philosophically accepted the situation as a matter of course, Mr. John Peel's representative raced home two lengths in front, with the Amoy pony Blue Ruin a close third. The whole of the eight competitors in this race were within a radius of a dozen lengths at the finish. Time for a mile and a half 3. 19½, for two miles 4 min. 26 secs.

The VALLEY STAKES, a Sweepstakes of $5 each, with $100 added, for subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91, only; weight for inches. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Blue Bonnet, 11st. 1lb...... Mr. Hough 1
Mr. Darius' gr. Mercury, 10st. 12lb.............. Mr. Sampson 2
Mr. Buxey's bk. Sliding Scale, 11st. 4lb......... Mr. Pond 3
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Glencoe, 10st. 12lb... Mr. Maclean o
Mr. Fraser-Smith's br. Glenisla, 11st. 4lb...... Mr. Collingwood o
Mr. Cruickshank's gr. Ruy Blas, 11st. 4lb...... Owner o
Mr. Barker's gr. Clarewood, 11st. 4lb............ Owner o
Capt. J. R. Gardiner's gr. Patlander, 11st 1lb. Mr. Master o
Mr. Jones' gr. Ysgyffarnog, 10st. 12lb.......... Mr. Orlebar o
Mr. Lea's ch. Redskin, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell o
Mr. Mount's ch. Redfern, 11st. 1lb............. Mr. Hutchings o
Mr. Quintel's wh. Romance, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Green o
Mr. Twain's gr. Toison d'Or, 10st. 12lb......... Mr. Hart Buck o

After several false starts, the lot were despatched on fairly even terms, Sliding Scale, Mercury, Glencoe and Glenisla cutting out the work, with the majority of the field well up, until nearing the top of the straight, at which point Blue Bonnet was brought along with a rattle, and quickly drawing away, won with comparative ease by three lengths from Mercury, the lame Sliding Scale being close up. Most of the others pulled up before passing the post. Times—31, 62½ and 1 min. 36 secs.

The LUSITANO CUP; presented by the Members of the Club Lusitano, for China Ponies; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting, 10lb. extra; subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91, allowed 5lb.; entrance $10; second Pony to receive half the entrance money. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

Mr. Sassoon's br. Zephyr, 11st. 4lb.............. Mr. Sassoon 1
Mr. Buxey's gr. Home Guard, 11st. 1lb......... Mr. Pond 2
Mr. John Peel's gr. Emerald, 10st. 9lb.......... Mr. Hough o
Mr. Yoma's gr. Nero, 11st. 1lb. ......Mr. Boyd o

Even betting between Zephyr and Home Guard. The two favorites kept well together from the fall of the flag—the other pair were never in the hunt—, racing neck-and-neck until five furlongs from the winning post, when Mr. Pond made his effort. The brown at once responded and it was a hard struggle to the entrance to the straight, where Home Guard hung out signals of distress and Zephyr forged ahead without any extra effort, but Mr. Sassoon very indiscreetly took a pull at his pony at the mile post and looked round at his opponent, who came again under the whip and was only beaten by a trifle under two lengths in 31½, 63½, 1.34½, 2.7 1-5th and 2.40. Mr. Sassoon was loudly cheered on returning to scale.

The CANTON CUP; for China Ponies, *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry (17th January, 1891); weight for inches; winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra; entrance $5. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Hilarity, 11st. 1lb. .... Mr. Hough 1
Mr. Awa's gr. Phœnix, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Green 2
Mr. Fraser-Smith's cr. Chreasorst, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Collingwood 3

A walk-over. The noble sporting owners of Hongkong didn't think the Canton Cup worth racing for, and so left two outsiders to make a field for the all conquering "blue and silver." The winner's times were—32½, 64, 1.39, and 2.12½.

The HONGKONG CLUB CUP; presented, for China Ponies; weight for inches; entrance $15; second Pony to receive 50 per cent; third Pony, 25 per cent. of entrance money. One-mile-and-a-half.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Vagrant, 10st. 12lb.......... Mr. Hough 1
Mr. Chantrey's gr. Autocrat, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Master 2
Mr. Sid's dun Susewind, 11st 1lb., Mr. Maclean 3
Mr. Twain's b. Ascold, 11st. 4lb.................. Mr. Collingwood o

Vagrant, notwithstanding his previous exertions in the Foochow Cup, was the selected of the talent. Susewind led for nearly a mile and a quarter, and was then collared by both Autocrat and Vagrant, the last named drawing away in the final fifty yards and winning handsomely by about two lengths, Autocrat defeating Mr. Sid's dun by three quarters of a length for second place. Ascold was beaten off. Times—30½, 61½, 1.34, 2.9½, 2.41½ and 3.16.

The COMPRADORS' CUP, for all subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91, only; weight for inches; winner of Valley Stakes, 5lb. extra; entrance, $5; Second Pony to receive half the entrance money. One mile.

Mr. Quintel's wh. Romance, 11st. 1lb............ Mr. Green 1
Major Hannay's gr. Jujube, 10st. 12lb. Owner 2
Mr. Heinrich's gr. Kubla Khan, 10st. 6lb...... Mr. Sampson 3
Mr. R. Fraser-Smith's gr. Glencoe, 10st. 12lb... Mr. Maclean o
Mr. John Peel's gr. Tom-tit, 10st. 3lb. Mr. Machado o
Capt. Gardiner's ro. Cocoa-nut, 11st. 4lb....... Mr. Cruickshank o
Mr. John Peel's gr. Go Bang, 11st. 1lb......... Mr. Master o
Mr. Jone's gr. Ysgyffarnog, 10st. 12lb........ Mr. Reynell o
Mr. Lea's ch. Redskin, 10st. 12lb...Mr. Boyd o
Mr. Maclin's gr. High Jinks, 10st. 12lb........ Mr. Hutchings o
Mr. Jay's gr. Renner, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Collingwood o

Joint running was made by Kubla Khan and Glencoe, with Jujube lying next, close behind Mr. Heinrich's pony, for nearly three-quarters of a mile, and then Romance strode to the front, and increasing his lead at every stride, won by two lengths from Jujube, who beat Kubla Khan by barely a length, with Glencoe a good fourth. Time 2 min. 12½ secs.

SECOND DAY,—FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

The SCURRY STAKES, Sweepstakes of $5 each, with $100 added, second Pony to receive $50,—for all *bonâ fide* Griffins at the date of entry; subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91, non-winners allowed 5lb.; weight for inches. One mile.

Mr. Ess' ch. Starlight, 11st. 1lb...Mr. Maclean 1
Mr. Buxey's wh. Crown Diamond, 11st. 4lb.... Mr. Reynell 2
Mr. Joe's gr. Flight, 10st. 12lb...Mr. Sampson 3
Mr. John Peel's gr. Ardent, 11st. 7lb........... Mr. Hough o
Mr. John Peel's gr. Hilarity, 11st. 1lb.......... Mr. Master o
Mr. Awa's gr. Phœnix, 10st. 12lb...Mr. Green o

Odds of 3 to 1 were laid on Ardent against the field, but Starlight was backed for a lot of money. After some delay at the post the lot, with the exception of Ardent who was almost left at the post, were despatched on fairly even terms, Starlight showing the way next the rails, with Crown Diamond next, followed by Flight, Phœnix, Hilarity, Vampire and the Derby winner in the order named. Crown Diamond raced past Starlight at the Bridge and was hotly pursued by the chesnut up the hill, with Ardent, most carefully ridden by Mr. Hough, gradually making up his lee-way. At the Black Rock Starlight again assumed command, and was followed down to the village by Crown Diamond and Ardent, nothing else being near. The Derby winner held out signals of distress a quarter of a mile from home, leaving Starlight to draw away from Mr. Buxey's flyer and win with great ease by three lengths, Flight, passing the pulling up Ardent, finishing a bad third. Times—31, 62 1-5th, 1.34½ and 2.09.

The EXCHANGE PLATE, presented by the Bankers and Exchange Brokers of Hongkong, for China Ponies; weight for inches; winners of Foochow or Hongkong Club Cup, 5lb. extra; entrance $10; second Pony to receive half of the entrance money. One-mile-and-three-quarters.

Mr. Sassoon's br. Zephyr, 11st. 4lb............. Mr. Sassoon 1
Mr. Buxey's gr. Arabic, 10st. 12lb................ Mr. Reynell 2
Mr. Buxey's gr. Royalty, 11st. 1lb...Mr. Pond 3
Mr. John Peel's gr. Orchid, 11st. 1lb............. Mr. Master o
Mr. John Peel's gr. Vagrant, 11st. 3lb. (incl. 5lb. ex.) ....Mr. Hough o
Mr. Yoma's gr. Cobweb, 11st. 1lb...Mr. Boyd o

Long odds were freely offered on Zephyr against the field. At the second attempt a capital start was effected, Cobweb leading for fifty yards, but immediately they had settled into their strides Arabic streamed away to the head of affairs, Mr. Pond and Royalty apparently having a waiting mission on the favorite. Arabic increased his lead all the way round, and on passing the Stand was at least ten lengths in front of Zephyr and his stable companion, and apparently full of running. Six furlongs from home Mr. Sassoon recognised the danger and at once started in hot pursuit of the shifty grey, Royalty hanging on like grim death to the big brown until the Rock was reached, when he dropped away, but continued to struggle gamely under the whip. Arabic still led, Zephyr half a dozen lengths, but was quickly coming back and only three lengths separated the pair at the quarter-mile post. Once in the straight Zephyr came like a thunderbolt and catching the leader half-way down, went on by himself and won with consummate ease by two-and-a-half lengths, Royalty, who finished very strongly, only losing second place by half a length. The others were never in the race. Times—33, 66, 1.39½, 2.12½, 2.45, 3.18, and 3.49½.

The GERMAN CUP, presented by Members of the German Club, for subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91, only; weight for inches; entrance $10; second Pony to receive 75 per cent.; third Pony 25 per cent. of entrance money. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Tom-tit, 10st. 3lb. (car. 10st. 7lb.).............................Mr. Master 1
Mr. John Peel's gr. Blue Bonnet, 11st. 1lb... Mr. Hough 2
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Glencoe, 10st. 12lb... Mr. Maclean 3
Mr. Darius' gr. Mercury, 10st. 12lb...Mr. Pond o
Mr. Jones' gr. Ysgyffarnog, 10st. 12lb......... Mr. Orlebar o
Capt. Gardiner's gr. Patlander, 11st. 1lb...... Mr. Cruickshank o
Mr. Jay's gr. Renner, 10st. 12lb................ Mr. Collingwood o
Mr. Lea's ch. Redskin, 10st. 13lb................ Mr. McAndrew o
Mr. Mounts' ch. Redfern, 11st. 1lb.............. Mr. Hutchings o
Mr. Quintet's wh. Romance, 11st. 1lb........... Mr. Green o
Mr. Twain's gr. Toison d'Or, 10st. 12lb........ Mr. Hart-Buck o
Mr. Sassoon's gr. Hautboy, 10st. 12lb......... Mr. Sampson o

Blue Bonnet was backed against the field. After several break-aways, in one of which Patlander took charge of Mr. Cruickshank and indulged in a long gallop on his own account, the flag was dropped to a good start, Hautboy showing the way to Patlander and Toison d'Or, Glencoe lying next, followed by the favorite, Mercury and Tom-tit, with the others close together, the field presenting a grand sight as the ponies streamed down the straight in almost a compact body. Hautboy kept in front for five furlongs and was then passed by Glencoe, the latter being pursued up to the Rock by High Jinks, Romance and Mercury, with the Ewo pair showing prominently on the outside. At the Black Rock Tom-tit assumed command and rattled down towards Wong-nei-chong two lengths in front of Blue Bonnet, the latter being a similar distance in front of Glencoe, Toison d'Or, and High Jinks at the quarter-mile post. Once turned for home Blue Bonnet went in hot pursuit of Tom-tit, Glencoe at the same moment rushing up on the rails. After a grand struggle home Tom-tit gained the judge's award by about a length and a half, the favorite, defeating Glencoe for second place by a short head, with High Jinks and Toison d'Or close up. Times—33½, 67, 1 40, 2.12 and 2.47.

The PROFESSIONAL CUP, presented, for all China Ponies; weight for inches; winners of one race at this meeting, 7lb extra; of two races, 12lb. extra; and of three races, 15lb. extra; Previous non-starters to carry 11st; entrance $10; second Pony to receive 50 per cent. of entrance money; third Pony 25 per cent. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

Mr. Buxey's Home Guard, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Pond 1
Mr. Sid's d. Susewind, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Maclean 2
Mr. Boyd's d. Duncraggan, 11st 5lb., (incl. 7lb ex) ....Mr. Boyd 3
Mr. Sebrof's br. Coquette, 11st. 4lb............ Mr. Hart-Buck o

Heavy betting between Home Guard and Susewind at odds of two to one on the former. As soon as the flag fell Susewind rushed off at score and came down the straight with a commanding lead of the grey, the other pair being outpaced from the start. Susewind covered his first quarter in 29) seconds, the half-mile in 59½ and the three-quarters in 1.32, and as he was still going well and Mr. Pond was hard at work on Home Guard, matters looked serious for the favorite. Approaching the Rock, however, the dun palpably tired, and as Home Guard struggled gamely he was on terms at the village and led half a length at the quarter-mile post—time for the mile 2 min. 6 1-5th secs. A stubborn struggle ensued down the straight, Susewind running with unexpected gameness, but at the mile post Home Guard had the race in hand and drew clear away, at one time leading by three lengths. Fifty yards from the winning post Mr. Pond eased Home Guard and patted the pony's neck, when Mr. Maclean, seeing his opportunity, came with a tremendous rush and catching the leader at every stride, only missed the verdict by a short head, which was the other way a stride past the post. Duncraggan was a bad third. Times—29½, 59½, 1.32, 2.6 1-5th, and 2 min. 40 secs.

The PARSEE CUP, presented by the Parsee Community, for China Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry; weight for inches; winners of one race at this meeting, 7lb. extra; of two races, 12lb. extra; subscription griffins of this season, non-winners, allowed 5lb.; entrance $5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Merry Thought, 11st. 4lb... Mr. Hough 1
Mr. Ess' ch. *Starlight*, 11st. 8lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.) Mr. Maclean 2
Mr. Buxey's wh. Crown Diamond, 11st. 4lb..... Mr. Reynell 3
Mr. Coll's wh. Chimera, 10st. 9lb., Mr. Nichol o
Mr. Heinrich's gr. Kubla Khan, 10st. 1lb. (all 5lb.) ....Mr. Sampson o
Mr. Joe's gr. Flight, 10st. 12lb. ...Mr. Master o
Mr. Sassoon's d. Austerlitz, 11st. 1lb............ Mr. Sassoon o

After a dozen false starts Crown Diamond made the running from Starlight and Kubla Khan, with Chimera next and the rest in a cluster, and these positions were unchanged until after passing the Black Rock, when Merry Thought dashed through his ponies as if they had been standing still, and entered the straight with the race in hand. All the way down the "Ewo" grey maintained his lead, but he tired in the last hundred yards and was being rapidly overhauled by the penalised Starlight, who had got rid of Crown Diamond inside the distance after a most determined tussle. Starlight's effort came too late, however, and he suffered defeat by two lengths, with Crown Diamond three lengths behind the second. Time—[illegible]

The JOCKEY CUP; for subscription ponies of this and last season, winners excluded; to be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount previous to this meeting in Hongkong or China; weight for inches; entrance $5. One mile.

Major Hannay's gr. Jujube, 10st. 12lb..Owner †1
Mr. A. W. Maitland's wh. Bolero, 10st. 9lb... Mr. May †1
Mr Coll's gr. Kwizefishn't, 11st. 4lb............. Mr. Cruickshank 3
Mr. Barker's gr. Clarewood, 11st. 4lb...Owner o
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Mak Siccar, 11st. 4lb... Mr. Orlebar o
Mr. Jay's gr. Laufer, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Collingwood o
Mr. John Peel's gr. Quickstep, 11st. 1lb........ Mr. Gresson o
Mr. John Peel's gr. Total Loss, 11st. 7lb....... Mr. Stewart o

To a good start Jujube, next the rails, made play from Mak Siccar, Clarewood lying third, closely followed by Bolero and Laufer. There was a good deal of "fishing rod" business the first quarter, the rider of Jujube being particularly conspicuous in crowding on all sail from the start. Mak Siccar dropped back after passing the bridge, Bolero taking his place alongside Jujube, and this last named pair quickly drew away from their field. Round by the village and all the way down the straight they raced head and head, the result being given as a dead-heat, with Kwizefishn't a rather poor third. Times—31, 65, 1.39 and 2 min. 14 secs.

In the deciding heat Jujube, with the advantage of the rails, had a trifle the best of it throughout, and eventually won by a short neck.

The FLYAWAY STAKES; for all China ponies; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting, 7lb. extra; subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91, allowed 5lb.; entrance $5, with $100 added; second pony to receive $50. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Mr. Buxey's b. Skipjack, 10st. 12lb............. Mr. Reynell 1
Mr. Sassoon's ro. Unicorn, 11st. 1lb............. Mr. Sassoon 2
Mr. John Peel's b. Opposition, 11st. 7lb (incl. 7lb ex.)............................Mr. Hough 3
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Chaser, 11st. 4lb...... Mr. Maclean o
Mr. Sid's b. Waldo, 11st. 1lb. ...Mr. Sampson o
Mr. Yoma's gr. Nero, 11st. 1lb. ......Mr. Boyd o

Skipjack was at once driven to the front, and made hot running from Chaser and Waldo, this trio quickly placing a wide gap between themselves and the rest of the field. Before the Rock was reached Chaser had collared Skipjack, but quickly gave way to Waldo, Mr. Sid's bay apparently having the race in hand at the village. Entering the straight Skipjack, vigorously ridden by Mr. Reynell, drew ahead, and as Mr. Sampson left off riding Waldo, Mr. Buxey's old pony had merely to keep going to win by three lengths from Unicorn, who came with a great rush at last, and the penalised Opposition. Time—1 min. 33 secs.

The BROKERS' CUP; presented; for all China ponies; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting, 7lb. extra; subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91, allowed 5lb.; entrance $5; second pony to receive half entrance money. One-mile-and-a-half.

Mr. Buxey's gr. Reciprocation, 10st. 9lb........ Mr. Reynell 1
Mr. Chantrey's wh. Autocrat, 11st. 4lb......... Mr. Master 2
Mr. Ten Broeck's gr. Wild Mint, 10st. 6lb.... Mr. Maclean 3
Mr. John Peel's Orchid, 11st. 1lb., Mr. Hough o
Mr. Trust's gr. Haphazard, 11st. 1lb............. Mr. Nicholl o

Wild Mint led from Autocrat, with Reciprocation third and the other pair lying off, for the first mile, when Autocrat and Reciprocation joined issue and the three came down the hill in close company. At the village "Pao-shing Junior" had the upper hand of his two opponents, and going along in fine style he won comfortably by three lengths, Autocrat beating Wild Mint for second place after a grand race. Times—34½, 65½, 1.39½, 2.12½, 2.44 and 3 min. 18 secs.

The WHITE PLATE; for all ponies; weight 12st.; previous winners at this meeting, 7lb. extra; entrance $5, with $100 added. One mile.

Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Enchanter, ... Mr. Maclean 1
Mr. John Peel's ch. Merry Christmas, ... Mr. Hough 2
Mr. Nantal's gr. Blue Ruin,.........Mr. Master 3
Mr. Argyll's gr. Vampire, ...Major Hannay o
Mr. Awa's gr. Phœnix,....................Mr. Green o
Mr. Buxey's gr. Grayling, ...Mr. Pond o
Mr. Jones' d. Llygodan, ...Mr. Orlebar o
Mr. A. W. Maitland's gr. Saltpetre, ... Mr. Reynell o
Mr. Ten Broeck's bl. Black Silk, ...Mr. Boyd o
Mr. Twain's br. Ascold, ...Mr. Collingwood o

Merry Christmas, Grayling, and Saltpetre were all heavily backed. Saltpetre got best away, but in a few strides Enchanter shot to the front, and making the whole of the running, easily stalled off the challenges of Saltpetre and Merry Christmas and won in a common canter by two-and-a-half lengths. Times—30, 62, 1,36, and 2 min. 7 secs.

THIRD DAY,—SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

The CIVIL SERVICE CUP, presented, for subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91; weight for inches; previous winners, 7lb. extra; penalties accumulative; entrance $5; second pony to receive half the entrance money. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Blue Bonnet, 11st. 8lb. (incl. 7lb ex.)..........................Mr. Hough 1
Mr. John Peel's gr. Tom-tit, 10st. 10lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.)...............................Mr. Master 2
Mr. Maclin's gr. High Jinks, 11st. Mr. Reynell 3
Mr. Darius' gr. Mercury, 10st. 12lb............. Mr. Sampson o
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Glencoe, 10st. 12lb... Mr. Maclean o
Mr. Jones' gr. Ysgyffarnog, 10st. 12lb.......... Mr. Barker o
Major Hannay's gr. Jujube, 11st. 5lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.).......................................Owner o
Mr. Sassoon's gr. Hautboy, 10st 1lb .... Mr. Orlebar o
Mr. Quintet's wh. Romance, 11st. 8lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.)............................Mr. Green o
Mr. Lea's ch. Redskin, 10st. 12lb................ Mr. Hart Buck o
Mr. Cruickshank's gr. Ruy Blas, 11st. 4lb...... Owner o

To an indifferent start, Mercury showed the way to Glencoe and Hautboy, the rest of the field being in a cluster. At the half-mile post Glencoe was in front and raced down the hill with Tom-tit and Blue Bonnet in hot pursuit. The Valley and German winners joined issue at the top of the straight and raced home together, Mr. Hough outriding Mr. Master and winning by a short head; High Jinks was a fair third, with Glencoe fourth. Times—30½, 63, 1.36 and 2 min. 9 secs.

The CHALLENGE CUP, value 100 guineas, for China ponies, to be won two years consecutively by a pony or ponies the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner; weight for inches; entrance (forced) $5; but optional to Subscription Griffins of this season, 1890-91; first pony to receive 70 per cent.; second, 20 per cent.; and third, 10 per cent. of entrance money. One-mile-and-three-quarters.

Mr. Sassoon's br. Zephyr, 11st. 4lb.............. Mr. Sassoon 1

Mr. Buxey's gr. Royalty, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Reynell 2
Mr. Buxey's gr. Home Guard, 11st. 1lb.......... Mr. Pond 3
Mr. John Peel's gr. Hilarity, 11st. 1lb. .... Mr. Hough 0

Odds of 3 to 1 were laid on Zephyr. Royalty cut out the running, with Home Guard on his quarters and Zephyr lying off a couple of lengths, the pace being a cracker from the start, which enabled Mr. Hough on Hilarity to view the race comfortably from the rear. For nearly a mile the three "cracks" raced close together, and then Mr. Reynell tried to steal a march with the Derby second and turned out of the straight fully three lengths ahead of Zephyr, who was being wet-nursed by Mr. Pond on Home Guard. Once round the corner Mr. Sassoon set the brown going and foot by foot made up his lee-way, Mr. Pond, even at this early stage, having to ride the gallant grey to enable him to keep his place. Half a mile from home the three were on even terms, but a few strides farther on Home Guard dropped back, leaving the griffin and "the Invincible" to fight out the battle. Royalty, on whom Mr. Reynell rode a brilliant race, struggled gamely, but it was of no avail and Zephyr striding along to the end won pretty easily by a couple of lengths; Home Guard was carefully nursed for a final effort, and only lost second place by a length. Times—33, 66½, 1.38, 2.10½, 2.41½, 3.15 and 3min. 46½secs.

The NAVY CUP; presented by officers of H.M. Fleet, for all China ponies; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting of one race, 5lb. extra; of two races, 7lb. extra; and of three or more races, 10lb. extra; non-starters at this meeting excluded. Entrance $10; second pony to receive half of the entrance money. One mile.

Mr. Sid's b. Waldo, 11st. 1lb......Mr. Maclean 1
Mr. Chantrey's gr. Autocrat, 11st. 4lb........... Mr. Master 2
Mr. Buxey's gr. Arabic, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 3
Mr. John Peel's gr. Merry Thought, 11st. 9lb. (incl. 5lb. ex.) ....Mr. Hough 0
Mr. John Peel's b. Opposition, 11st. 3lb. (incl. 5lb. ex.).......................Mr. Hart Buck 0
Mr. Boyd's d. Duncraggan, 11st. 5lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.) ....Mr. Boyd 0
Mr. Coll's gr. Chimera, 10st. 9lb...Mr. Nichol 0

Autocrat and Arabic were best favorites, but Waldo's friends backed the bay heavily. At the signal Waldo shot away from his field, and although hunted home by Autocrat and Arabic, maintained an advantage throughout and, thanks to Mr. Maclean's powerful finish, won from Mr. Chantrey's unlucky pony by a head, with Arabic only half a length from the second. This was the best finish of the meeting. Times—31, 62½, 1.35 and 2 min. 8 secs.

The LADIES' PURSE; for all China ponies; weight for inches; all ponies not subscription griffins that have been placed 3lb. extra; winners not subscription griffins 7lb. extra; entrance $5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's ch. Merry Christmas, 11st. 10lb. Mr. Hough 1
Mr. Sassoon's ro. Unicorn, 11st. 4lb...Owner 2
Mr. John Peel's gr. Emerald, 10st. 9lb......... Mr. Master 3
Mr. Fraser-Smith's b. Keep Tryst, 10st. 12lb, Mr. Orlebar 0
Mr. Buxey's gr. Grayling, 11st. 1lb...Mr. May 0
Mr. Buxey's b. Skipjack, 11st. 5lb. Mr. Reynell 0
Mr. Buxey's wh. Crown Diamond, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Sampson 0
Mr. Sid's d. Susewind, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Maclean 0
Mr. Awa's gr. Phœnix, 10st. 12lb...Mr. Green 0

There was another tedious delay at the start. When the flag fell to an indifferent effort, Skipjack, next the rails, made play from Susewind and Crown Diamond, but before going fifty yards the two first named changed places and raced away up the hill lengths in front of the field. The dun was the first to succumb, and Skipjack strode along towards the village by himself, his nearest attendants being Crown Diamond and Emerald. Weight told on the leader when once in the straight, and Crown Diamond drew ahead, Merry Christmas on the rails and Unicorn in the middle of the course at the same time issuing from the ruck and threatening danger. Half-way down Mr. Master, on the inside, brought up Emerald with a wet sail, but it was too late and Merry Christmas passed the post first a head in front of Unicorn, Mr. John Peel's second string being a good third. Time—1 min. 52 secs.

HONGKONG STAKES; a forced entry of $5 for all subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91; first Pony to receive 70 per cent. of the entrance money and $200 added; second Pony 20 per cent.; and third 10 per cent.; weight for inches; winner of German Cup 10lb. extra; winners of any other races 5lb. extra. One-mile-and-a-half.

Mr. Quintet's wh. Romance, 11st. 6lb. (incl. 5lb. ex.) ....Mr. Green 1
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Glencoe, 10st. 12lb...... Mr. Maclean 2
Mr. John Peel's gr. Tom-tit, 10st. 13lb. (incl. 10lb. ex.)...........................Mr. Master 3
Major Hannay's gr. Jujube, 11st. 3lb. (incl. 5lb. ex.) ....Owner 0
Mr. Barker's gr. Clarewood, 11st. 4lb....Owner 0
Mr. Mouat's ch. Redfern 11st. 1lb. .... Mr. Hutchings 0
Mr. Twain's gr. Tolson d'Or, 10st. 12lb......... Mr. Collingwood 0
Mr. John Peel's gr. Go Bang, 11st. 1lb......... Mr. Boyd 0
Mr. John Peel's gr. Blue Bonnet, 11st. 6lb. (incl. 5lb. ex.).......................Mr. Hough 0
Mr. Jay's gr. Renner 10st. 12lb. Mr. Machado 0
Mr. Maclin's gr. High Jinks, 10st. 12lb......... Mr. Reynell 0

Blue Bonnet and Tom-tit were hot favorites. To a good start Clarewood and High Jinks cut out the running from Glencoe and Romance, the favorites next, and the others in a bunch. At the mile post Glencoe was leading next the rails, and maintained pride of place all the way round, and up the incline to the Rock. At the brow of the hill Blue Bonnet and High Jinks were beaten, and then Tom-tit and Romance challenged the leader. The German Cup victor was quickly disposed of, and Glencoe drew further ahead as the entrance to the straight was reached, turning for home with a good couple of lengths in hand. Inside the distance Mr. Green brought up Romance with a rattle in the centre of the course, and catching the little grey half-way down, won a magnificent race by a short neck; Tom-tit was a bad third and nothing else was near. Times—34½, 67½, 1.42½, 2.17½, 2.52 and 3min. 24½ secs.

The KEECHONG CUP, presented, for China Ponies; second Pony to receive $50; weight for inches; entrance $10. From the Black Rock twice round and in.

Mr. Buxey's gr. Arabic, 10st. 12lb................ Mr. Reynell 1
Mr. John Peel's gr. Leap Year, 10st. 12lb. .... Mr. Machado 2
Mr. Yoma's gr. Cobweb, 11st. 1lb. ...Mr. Boyd 3
Mr. Fraser-Smith's ch. Senator, 10st. 12lb........ Mr. Maclean 0
Mr. Nantai's gr. Blue Ruin, 11st. 4lb............ Mr. Master 0
Mr. Sebrol's bl. Coquette, 11st. 4lb.............. Major Hannay 0
Mr. Trust's gr. Haphazard, 11st. 1lb. .... Mr. Nichol 0

Arabic a hot favorite. Arabic was at once taken to the front and came down by the village with Senator on his quarters, the others being at least half a dozen lengths behind at the entrance to the straight. Senator led for a few strides half-way down, but at the Grand Stand Arabic was once more in command, and raced round the bend and up the back straight, doggedly hunted by the game chesnut. Entering the straight the second time Arabic led Senator four lengths, the latter being closely pressed by Leap Year and Cobweb, Blue Ruin of the others alone being within hail. Six furlongs from home Arabic maintained the same lead, and at the bridge Leap Year took second place and, racing in fine style, drew up to within two lengths of the flyaway grey at the Black Rock. It was all over at the village, and Arabic streamed down the straight by himself and won easily by six lengths from Leap Year, the crop-eared veteran just beating Cobweb by a neck for second money. The others cantered in, separated by long intervals. Time—5 min. 4½ secs.

The GARRISON CUP, presented by the officers of the Garrison; for China Ponies, *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting, 7lb. extra; penalties accumulative; entrance $10; subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91, allowed 5lb. From two-mile post once round and in.

Mr. Buxey's gr. Royalty, 11st. 1lb., Mr. Reynell 1
Mr. John Peel's gr. Merry Thought, 11st. 11lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.) ....Mr. Master 2
Mr. Ess' ch. Starlight, 11st. 8lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.) Major Hannay 3
Mr. Argyll's gr. Vampire, 11st. 1lb. .... Lieut. Boyd 0
Mr. Coll's wh. Chimera, 10st. 9lb...Mr. Nichol 0
Mr. Joe's gr. Flight, 10st. 12lb., Mr. Maclean 0
Mr. John Peel's b. Opposition, 11st 5lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.) .... Mr. Hough 0

Flight jumped away with the lead and made play next the rails, attended by Starlight, the others in a bunch close behind. Rounding the turn out of the straight the leader drew farther away and was about three lengths in front at the Bridge. In the back straight Starlight and Royalty drew closer up, and at the Rock Flight was beaten and at once fell back, leaving the last named pair to race away together. The chesnut had enough at the village, and just when it looked any odds on Royalty, Mr. Master rushed up on Merry Thought and at once assumed the lead. Mr. Reynell now sat down to ride the Derby second, and the pony gamely answering every call, overhauled the "Ewo" griffin at the mile post and going farther away at every stride, won by over two lengths; Starlight was a bad third. Time—2.19½. secs.

The CONSOLATION STAKES, for all beaten China Ponies at this meeting; weight for inches; entrance $5, with $100 added; Second Pony to receive $50. Once round.

Mr. Buxey's wh. Crown Diamond, 11st. 4lb... Mr. Sampson 1
Mr. Sid's d. Susewind, 11st. 1lb...Mr. Green 2
Mr. Chantrey's gr. Autocrat, 11st. 4lb........... Mr. Master 3
Mr. John Peel's gr. Emerald, 10st. 9lb......... Mr. Hough 0
Mr. Ten Broeck's gr. Wild Mint, 10st. 6lb. (car. 10st. 9lb.)...................Mr. Maclean 0
Mr. Twain's b. Ascold, 11st. 4lb.................. Mr. Collingwood 0
Mr. Yoma's gr. Nero, 11st. 1lb.......Mr. Boyd 0

There was again considerable trouble at the start, and when the flag dropped Susewind got clear away from Wild Mint, this pair, evidently on the cutting-down business, racing at high pressure throughout. The dun held the little grey all the way up the far side of the course, and drew clear after passing the Rock, but was at once challenged by Autocrat, and a little farther on Crown Diamond emerged from the ruck and took his place in the front rank. Immediately the straight was entered the big white griffin had all his opponents quite safe, and rattling along to the end, won easily from Susewind by two lengths, Autocrat being close up with the dun. Time 1 min. 54 seconds.

The CHAMPION STAKES, a forced entry for all China Ponies, winners at this meeting only; weight for inches; entrance $20; winners of two races, $30; of three or more races, $50, with $100 added. One-mile-and-a-half.

Mr. Sassoon's br. Zephyr, 11st. 4lb. .... Mr. Sassoon 1
Mr. Buxey's gr. Home Guard, 11st. 1lb......... Mr. Pond 2
Mr. John Peel's gr. Vagrant, 10st. 12lb......... Mr. Hough 3
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Enchanter, 11st. 7lb... Mr. Maclean 0
Mr. Buxey's gr. Reciprocation, 10st. 9lb. ...... Mr. Reynell 0
Mr. John Peel's gr. Ardent, 11st. 7lb........... Mr. Master 0

Betting: 100 to 30 on Zephyr. There was no delay at the post and when the flag fell the colours of Enchanter were at once seen in front, the winner of the Welter streaming away from Mr. Buxey's pair, who were just in front of Zephyr, the Ewo champions lying off. The pace was not particularly fast at first, Enchanter leading two lengths for the first quarter in 33½ seconds, and three lengths at the half-mile in 65 seconds. Drawing still farther in front the big grey held a four lengths advantage at the half distance (time 1.38), and then came the tug of war. Simultaneously Zephyr and Home Guard were sent along at such a pace that at the half-mile post they had got on terms with the leader (time 2.10½) and fifty yards farther on had drawn clear away. Reciprocation, at this stage, was rapidly catching Enchanter, but Ardent and Vagrant were still many lengths in the rear, and practically out of the race. At the top of the straight Zephyr drew a neck ahead, but Home Guard answered gamely to Mr. Pond's vigorous calls and would not be denied, and a most exciting finish in the middle of the course ended in a short-head victory for the favorite. Vagrant came with a wet sail at the finish and was placed third, but it must have been a very close thing between the Ewo grey and Reciprocation. The Derby winner was beaten off. Times—33½, 65, 1.38, 2.10½, 2.42 and 3 min. 13½ secs.

The NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES, for all beaten subscription griffins of this season, 1890-91; entrance $5, with $100 added for the first Pony, and $50 for the second Pony; weight for inches. Half-a-mile.

Mr. Fraser-Smith's br. Glenisla, 11st. 4lb. ... Mr. Maclean 1
Mr. Lea's ch. Redskin, 10st. 12lb. .... Major Hannay 2
Mr. Heinrich's gr. Kubla Khan, 10st. 6lb...... Mr. Sampson 3
Capt. Gardiner's gr. Patlander, 11st. 1lb. ...... Mr. Master 0
Capt. Gardiner's ro. Cocoa-nut, 11st. 4lb. ...... Mr. Orlebar 0
Mr. John Peel's gr. Quickstep, 11st. 1lb......... Mr. Hough 0
Mr. Jones' gr. Ysgyffarnog, 10st. 12lb. Mr. May 0
Mr. Mouat's ch. Redfern, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Green 0
Mr. Twain's gr. Tolson d'Or, 10st. 12lb......... Mr. Collingwood 0

It was almost dark when the start was effected, Glenisla, a hot favourite, jumping clear away and, after making the whole of the running, winning, pulling up, by six lengths from Redskin; Kubla Khan was a good third. Time—62 secs.

OFF-DAY,—MONDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

"ARDENT" CUP, presented by Hon. J. J. Keswick, for all beaten griffins; entrance $5, to go to second pony; weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Joe's gr. Flight, 10st. 12lb...Mr. Sampson 1
Mr. Awa's gr. Phœnix, 10st. 12lb...Mr. Green 2

Flight led all the way and won by several lengths. Times—31, 63½, 1.37½, 2.11½, and 2.46.

SPORTING CUP, for all beaten subscription griffins of this or last year; placed ponies 7lbs. extra; weight for inches; entrance $5, to go to second pony. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Glencoe, 11st. 5lb (incl. 7lb. ex.) ....Mr. Maclean 1
Mr. Barker's gr. Clarewood, 11st. 4lb., Owner 2
Mr. Jones' gr. Ysgyffarong, 10st. 12lb.......... Mr. Sampson 3
Mr. Jay's gr. Renner, 10st. 12lb................. Mr. Collingwood 0
Mr. Maclin's gr. High Jinks, 11st. 5lb. (incl. 7lb. ex.) ....Mr. Green 0
Captain Gardner's gr. Patlander, 11st. 1lb...... Mr. Orlebar 0
Mr. Lea's ch. Redskin, 11st. 5lb (incl. 7lb. ex.) Mr. May 0

Glencoe drew clear away from the fall of the flag, and keeping in front throughout, won in a canter by eight lengths; a fair third. Time—1.58.

"ZEPHYR" CUP, presented by D. E. Sassoon, Esq., for all beaten ponies; unplaced ponies allowed 3lbs.; entrance, $5, to go to second pony; weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Yama's gr. Cobweb, 10st. 1lb...Mr. Green 1
Mr. Chantrey's gr. Autocrat, 11st. 4lb........... Mr. Sassoon 2
Mr. Ten Broeck's gr. Wild Mint, 10st. 6lb...... (car. 10st. 9lb.)....................Mr. Maclean 3

After Wild Mint had galloped Autocrat to a standstill, Mr. Green brought up Cobweb, and going along by himself, won easily by two lengths; a bad third. Times—30, 60, 1.33, 2.07 1-5th and 2.41.

MAFOOS' CHAMPION, $30, for rider of first; $20, second; $10, third pony; weight, 10st. Once round.

Mr. Buxey's b. Skipjack ....Chutsze 1
Mr. Buxey's gr. Arabic......................Asung 2
Mr. John Peel's ch. Merry Xmas ......Tientsin 3
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Enchanter.........Aling 0
Major Hannay's gr. Jujube ....Acheong 0
Mr. John Peel's gr. Blue Bonnet ......Ah Sun 0
Mr. Ess' ch. Starling ....Punch 0
Mr. Sid's b. Waldo ....Snipe 0

"TOMTIT" CUP, presented by J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq. for all subscription griffins of this meeting that have not been placed, and all *bond fide* polo ponies; entrance $5, to go to second pony; catch weights over 11st. One mile.

Mr. Twain's gr. Tolson d'Or, 11st...Mr. Green 1
Mr. Barker's gr. Clarewood, 11st.........Owner 2
Mr. Mouat's ch. Redfern, 11st...Mr. Maclean 3
Mr. Jones' gr. Ysgyffarnog, 11st...Mr. Orlebar 0

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third. Time—2.17½.

MAFOOS' CONSOLATION, $30, for rider of first; $20, second; $10, third pony; weight, 10st. Once round.

Mr. Coll's gr. Chimera, ...Li Won 1
Mr. John Peel's gr. Emerald...........Tientsin 2
Mr. Buxey's gr. Grayling ....Che-sun 3
Mr. Chantrey's gr. Autocrat..............Achow 0
Mr. Coll's gr. Kwizefshn't..............Hoo-tza 0
Mr. Darius' gr. Mercury.....................Asung 0
Mr. Sid's d. Susewind ....Punch 0
Mr. Forbes' br. Coquette ....Kowsan 0
Mr. Fraser-Smith's gr. Chaser............Horse 0
Mr. John Peel's gr. Leap Year..........Amew 0
Mr. Argyll's gr. Vampire....................Toad 0
Mr. Yama's gr. Nero..........................Amoy 0

Won by a neck; head between second and third.

MATCH.—One hundred dollars aside; Chinese mafoos to ride; catch weights; distance, once round.

Mr. Awa's gr. Phœnix ....Shanghai 1
Mr. Twains b. Ascold ....Amow 2

After a close race down the straight, Phœnix won by a short head. Time—2.56½.

We regret that time has not yet allowed "An Old Sportsman" to complete his report of the four days' racing, and there are other reasons, too, for delay: one or two delicate questions of racing law, gentlemanly feeling, and true sport have arisen, which are likely to lead to disagreeable complications, and we naturally desire to refrain from expressing any opinions until the whole facts have been elucidated and confirmed, so that the Hongkong public, who are the legitimate owners of the Race-course, may be in a position to assert their undoubted and legal rights, if called upon. However, so far as we can gather, Captain R. J. Gardiner, Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, has lodged a written complaint with the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club against Major Hannay, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of conduct, which, if proved, will certainly place the latter outside the pale of all recognised racing clubs in this hemisphere—and elsewhere. We cannot vouch for the merits of the case, having only heard Capt. Gardiner's side of the question, and we consider that Major Hannay is justly entitled to a full and fair hearing. There has also been a good deal of talk of some uncomplimentary (and unparliamentary) epithets, accompanied by threats, used by Major Hannay towards Mr. Hector Sampson in the race for the Compradores' Cup, and of certain unjustifiable language the gallant Major is alleged to have used in the weighing room towards the Starter and Mr. W. P. Maclean, when weighing in after the race for the Nil Desperandum Stakes, in the presence of witnesses, including one of the Stewards.

On the other hand Major Hannay, two days too late in our opinion, has lodged a complaint against Mr. Maclean for deliberately hitting Coquette, Major Hannay's mount in the Keechong Cup, with his whip during the race, and also in riding Starlight (the Major's mount) on the rails in the Garrison Cup. But as these objections are specially provided for by No. 171 of the Newmarket Rules of Racing, sub-sections 4 and 7, and by Rule 172—to which we direct the attention of the Stewards of the Jockey Club—, it would appear that the Major's too evident afterthought was—well, a slip.

We shall fully report these matters later on.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Head Master,—C. J. BATEMAN,
Formerly Head Master of Modern Department, Trent College, Notts; Head Master of Alsop's Foundation School, Burton-on-Trent; Head Master of British Orphan Asylum, Slough.

Second Master,—G. M. EYRE WHEELER,
Late Third Master of St. Augustine's School, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

It is with sincere regret that the Committee of the Hongkong Public School are compelled to announce to subscribers and parents of pupils that the School must be closed on the 30th of June next.

The following Statement, giving the reasons of this step, is submitted by the Committee:—

In January, 1889, the Head Master's salary, in response to an application from him to the Committee, was raised, notwithstanding the serious loss to the School of Mrs. Bateman's services at the end of 1889, and it was also determined to hand over to the Head Master whatever portion of the Government Grant should fall to the School in addition to his own share. A second Master was at the same time engaged from England, partly because of the retirement of Mrs. and Miss Bateman, and partly in the hope that by this step the School would attract more pupils. The total amount for which the Committee thus became responsible was $4,800 for yearly salaries and house allowances alone. Unhappily, instead of an increase of pupils, the number actually decreased. This was attributed by Mr. Bateman, at the beginning of last year (1890) to the opening of Victoria College with its attractive quarters and large staff of teachers, and the raising of the efficiency of other schools in the Colony. All these schools charge smaller fees than the Public School could afford to ask. If an increase was to come to the Public School, it must come from the class with whom small fees are an important consideration. In 1889, therefore, while the income both from fees and donations was smaller than in 1888, the expenditure was so large that the treasurer was compelled to draw $2,000 from the Endowment Fund to meet it.

Last year (1890) was the only year since the opening of the School when no Subscription List was sent round to the Community. In the previous year (1889) the Subscriptions only amounted to $932, and even this sum was collected with great difficulty. In 1890, had the list been sent round, subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 or even $1,500—a very unlikely figure to reach—could only have delayed the closing of the School by a few months. It did not seem honest to ask for subscriptions from the public for an Institution which was evidently in a moribund condition.

The hope of the Committee has always been that the school would ultimately become self-supporting. It was for this purpose that an Endowment Fund was started, and from time to time added to. It was hoped that by the help of the Government and private friends the school might have been established in a Home of its own, with an efficient staff. Appeals to this end were made for about ten years. At last, in 1889 Mr. Belilios most generously offered to erect a suitable school building, and the Government was asked to grant a site on favourable terms. In consequence, however, of the withdrawal of $2,000 from the Endowment Fund mentioned above, it was not found possible, with what was left of the Fund, to purchase the site, and as from the numbers and the financial position of the school there seemed no hope of carrying out the proposed scheme or of its ever becoming self-supporting, Mr. Belilios' offer could not be definitely accepted.

The Committee are painfully conscious that the closing of the school will be a real loss to the Colony. There are and always will be, many English boys here who need such an education as this school has striven to give, and are not likely to obtain it in any other school in the Colony. The cost of efficiency is, however, too great for a school like ours to meet, without continual and large supplies of help either from Government or the public, or both. These seem impossible, and therefore the school must close.

The Committee offer their warmest thanks to the subscribers for their kind and generous help to the school during the last ten years. The money expended has not been lost because the school is to close. Good work has been done by means of the money subscribed, and the efficiency of the school during the last 5 years has been acknowledged freely by all. During these years the Public School has had a marked and beneficial effect on education in Hongkong. To Mr. Bateman, therefore, and all who have assisted him, the thanks of the Committee are due and are hereby publicly tendered.

On behalf of the Committee,
J. S. BURDON,
Bishop,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1891.

The following Tables, shewing the bulk of Income and Expenditure since 1886, taken from the Annual Reports, explain and justify the above Statement of the Committee:—

1886.—Attendance 57.

Income.

School Fees	$1,868.00	
Subscriptions	1,850.00	
Interest of Endowment Fund	598.38	
		$4,316.38

Expenditure.

Salary of Mr. & Mrs. Bateman	$1,590.00	
Allowance to Mr. and Mrs. Bateman for furnishing	180.00	
Passages of Mr. and Mrs. Bateman from England	909.20	
Books and Stationery	419.67	
Carried to Endowment Fund	800.00	
		$3,898.87

1887.—Attendance 48. The falling off as compared with last year was attributed to epidemic of fever, and the leaving of several pupils for England.

Income.

School Fees	$2,184.00	
Subscriptions	1,815.00	
Interest of Endowment Fund	699.66	
		$4,698.66

Expenditure.

Salary of Mr. & Mrs. Bateman	$1,920.00	
Rent for Mr. & Mrs. Bateman for 9 months	540.00	
Assistants	110.00	
Passage of Assistant from England	371.92	
Stationery & School Materials	196.70	
Carried to Endowment Fund	1,000.00	
		$4,138.62

1888.—Total number on School Roll 66. Average attendance 55.

Income.

School Fees	$2,538.00	
Subscriptions	1,380.00	
Grant-in-aid (School portion) for 1887	306.15	
Interest from Endowment Fund	719.58	
		$4,943.73

Expenditure.

Salary of Mr. and Mrs. Bateman	$2,160.00	
Salary of Miss Bateman	330.00	
Salary of Assistant Master	525.00	
Rent of Head Master's House	720.00	
Special donation towards Medical expenses of Head Master	150.00	
School material and books	298.58	
Carried to Endowment Fund	200.00	
		$4,383.58

1889.—Total number on School Roll 58. Average attendance 45.

Income.

School Fees	$2,078.00	
Subscriptions	932.00	
Grant-in-aid for 1888	240.69	
Interest from Endowment Fund	560.00	
Four Bonds drawn from Endowment Fund	2,000.00	
		$5,810.69

Expenditure.

Salary of Mr. Bateman (Mrs. Bateman having resigned)	$2,280.00	
Salary of Mr. Wheeler	1,440.00	
House Allowances for 2 Masters	1,080.00	
Passage of Mr. Wheeler from England	346.91	
Stationery and Books	219.05	
		$5,365.96

1890.—Attendance between 30 and 40. Mrs. Bateman returned to the School to teach the younger boys.

Income.

School Fees	$1,666.00	
		$1,666.00

Expenditure.

Salaries and House Allowances, as in 1889	$4,800.00	
Books and Stationery	559.70	
		$5,359.70

ENDOWMENT FUND.

1881—Donation from E. R. Belilios, Esq., invested in Chinese Imperial Bonds. Interest *only* to be used for School	$2,000.00
1883—Increased by other donations to	6,466.00
1884— " "	7,386.00
1885— " "	8,025.00
1886— " "	8,864.57
1887— " "	9,864.57
1888— " "	9,914.80
1889—Decreased by $2,000 to	7,914.80
1890— " " $4,000 to	3,914.80

STATEMENT BY T. JACKSON, ESQ., OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF SCHOOL ON 27TH DECEMBER, 1890.

Bank Balance as per Pass Book	$1,902.23
Fixed Deposit	1,170.00
4 Bonds, Chinese Loan @ $525 each	2,100.00
Total	$5,172.23
Subtract Gift of Mr. Belilios (available *only* for interest)	$2,000.00
Subtract salaries due 31st December (1 month)	400.00
Subtract salaries Jan. to June (1891)	2,400.00
	$4,800.00
Leaving for Mr. Wheeler's passage to England, &c. after 30th June, 1891	$372.23

The fees due from January to June 1891 may supplement the Balance available from Endowment Fund by about $500.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Hankow, February 21st, 1891.

As you may perceive by this heading your correspondent has reached this distant port on the Yangtsze, and a city in which the native barbers alone outnumber, ten times or more, the whole foreign community within the consular jurisdiction of the Great Mart! Well! here I am! in this great hive of native industry. A place famous for its brass, water-purity, tobacco pipes, and handy though rude-looking scissors and umbrellas. Three or four miles away on the opposite bank of the Great Yangtsze is the Vice-regal Palace of the Liang-hu, Tsung-hu, now occupied by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, noted alike for his eccentric irregularities in the entertainment of all who have dealings with him, and for his undoubted progressive ideas in the matter of introducing western innovations into the land of the Hans. Some nine years ago, or so, (1882) when his Excellency the Viceroy Chang was serving his *Noviciate*, as Governor of Shan-si province, he invited your circulating correspondent, the indefatigable Mesny, to propose to him any work of improvement he thought would tend to better the condition of the people, the revenue of the province, and the general welfare of the Empire. Mesny accordingly wrote out, and personally presented to H.E. Chang Chih-tung, papers on the following subjects.

First.—The tapping of the immense coal fields of Shan-si, on the most approved modern methods, as practiced in England.

Second.—The making of gas at the mouth of the coal pits in the hills a few miles East of the prefectural city of Tai Yuan-fu, which is the provincial capital of Shan-si, conducting the gas direct from the retorts to the city in iron pipes, and distributing the same gas to all the houses within the circuit, for lighting, cooking and warming purposes—thus placing a cheap, clean, and convenient fuel and light within reach of all, and avoiding the nuisance of smoke, soot and ashes, now so common in the city of Tai Yuan-fu.

Third.—The manufacturing of iron, on the most approved foreign method, and in suitable form to meet the many varied requirements of the inhabitants of northern China generally.

Fourth.—The manufacture of steel on the most approved methods and of various qualities, dimensions, and shapes, required for use in the various arsenals and dock-yards of the Empire.

Fifth.—The purifying and refining of sulphur, or brimstone, on the most approved foreign methods, with a view of supplying the public as well as the State with a cheap and first-class article.

Sixth.—The building of a cheap but useful elevated railroad to carry the produce and manufactures of Shan-si province to the port of Tientsin, for use thereat, or for shipment to any other part of the world that might be desirable. Also for bringing grain to Shan-si, in times of famine, from the abundant supplies it is possible to pour into Tientsin by steamers.

Seventh.—The establishment of a woolen cloth factory for the production of all marketable woolen stuffs from the almost inexhaustible supplies of fine camel's and sheep's wool obtainable locally or from Mongolia, and for the supply of the local markets with a much needed article of clothing.

Eighth.—The establishment of an Imperial Mint for the rapid and economical production of gold, silver, and copper coins, of suitable weights, dimensions and value, but more especially for the production of national silver coins of the following values:—One tael pieces, half-tael, one mace and half-mace pieces of sterling silver fineness, and government weight.

Ninth.—The building of a Grand Trunk Railway from Peking to Hankow, and Hankow to Canton, with a view of succouring the extreme northern and southern provinces of the Empire, with troops and provisions in times of war or famine, and for the convenience of the public generally at all times.

Tenth.—To establish local Post Offices in every town and city throughout the Empire, with a Provincial General Post Office in every provincial capital, and a Grand General Post Office at Peking.

Tenth.—To construct Telegraph lines, to connect all the provincial capitals and the various treaty ports with Peking by wire.

Eleventh.—To prohibit, and effectually prevent, the cultivation of opium in many parts of China and its dependencies, and to enter into an agreement with England with a view of suppressing the opium trade between India and China gradually, say in the course of ten years.

Twelfth.—To establish factories in the cotton-producing counties of China for the manufacture of cotton cloth of suitable texture, from native cotton, ginned and spun by machinery, according to the most improved methods.

Now, what has his Excellency Chang done with all these propositions, and projected improvements? Let us see. The Opium Convention has been arranged, but the cultivation of native opium has not been suppressed!

The Mint has been established, but at Canton instead of Nanking, or Peking, and it produces an unnecessarily large number of copper coins, instead of sufficient silver coins.

The Iron and Steel Works are to be established, at Han-yang, in Hu-pei province, instead of at Tai-yuan, in Shan-si province.

The machinery for a Cotton Factory has been bought, but there is no money to erect the building necessary to hold the plant, therefore the machinery is lying idle.

Machinery for the establishment of Iron and Steel Works has also arrived, but like the cotton cloth machinery it lacks a suitable locality and the indispensable building.

Ten or twelve foreign experts of various nationalities and undoubted abilities have been engaged at fair salaries and are actually here, but they lack a master mind to direct their energies aright, and to give them a fair opportunity to display their abilities. They even lack suitable quarters to live in, and they may possibly fall victims to the climate before they have had a chance to do anything useful for their employers. All this shows that it is not always safe to attempt to plough with other people's heiffers, and that the projector of all the above plans was at least entitled to consultative, if not to actual employment with respect to the execution of his plans generally, but nothing of the sort has yet been done. His Excellency Chang, when memorializing the Throne on the subject of these various important innovations, simply said that a foreign Military Officer had projected them, but poor Mesny was not named, and has never derived any benefit from his former position as adviser to his Excellency—indeed he has rather suffered certain losses, for having taken to wearing a Chinese costume instead of his own foreign one on his Excellency's advice, and he has ever since been denied admittance to the foreign clubs by all foreigners, at the Treaty Ports.

After a considerable spell of very fine weather we had rain to-day, and the temperature is warm, too warm in fact for the season. The people are still enjoying their New Year holidays, and will continue to do so in most cases for a day or two longer, to the Feast of the Full Moon. Many will then recommence business as usual, but some will continue inactive to the end of the moon. The steamers have resumed their running between Shanghai and Hankow, and the *Sual*, Captain Scott, performed the journey in three days and five hours last trip, despite the many stoppages she had on the way up, to land or ship her numerous passengers. Trade as yet is however generally slack, as one may easily perceive on looking at the fine fleet of lorchas waiting for cargo near the mouth of the Han River—as well as by the very light draught appearance of the downward bound steamers—, the *Sual* being an exception to the rule, as she, her Captain and officers, are popular amongst Chinese passengers and shippers. When the tea season opens of course all this will be changed, and the now nearly deserted streets will be alive with a busy throng of Tea men, Tea brokers, Tea boys, and Tea carriers, all hurrying off to the great *Tai-pans*, or *Cha-Ssü*, with the fragrant leaf. A boom in land was expected last year, but speculators and holders have been most cruelly disappointed, and they are doomed to further disappointment owing to the slackness of the Tea trade and the absence of the Master Mind to execute the many undertakings of Viceroy Chang in this quarter of the Empire. The Viceroy is going to Peking, I am told, very shortly. Let us hope so.

An instance of ill-directed energy has just come to my notice from Wuhu. It appears that on the last voyage up of the steamship *Sual*, she brought up a military mandarin, on the Yun-nan provincial staff, returning from Shanghai, on duty, and possessing a duty-free certificate for twenty-three parcels of private effects. The possession of such a certificate exempts the possessor from the disagreeable operation of being searched by the Customs officials everywhere throughout the Empire. Nevertheless a young mischief-maker, and over-zealous, but indiscreet Custom-house officer at Wuhu, insisted upon searching the duty-free baggage, because, as he asserted, he had a right to search everything on board the ship. The duty-free certificate was for twenty-three parcels; the officer, however, had only six or eight parcels worthy the name, but he had a dozen or more little boxes of cakes, fruit etc, given to him by friends on his leaving Shanghai, yet the busy officer insisted upon opening the official's best trunk, which contained a great variety of little nick-nacks, to be given as a dowry to his daughter, who is to be married shortly. Everything, however, was duty-free; there was nothing like smuggling or an attempt to smuggle on the part of the official, so he might just as easily have had a certificate for fifty, as for twenty, parcels. Taking the whole, into our serious consideration, the indiscreet Customs officer was overstepping his duty. As the Military officer's superiors are also the superiors of Sir Robert Hart, whose minions at Wuhu have for a long time made themselves exceedingly disagreeable, by their long continued acts of indiscretion, I know that this matter only requires to be brought to the notice of Sir Robert to be put a stop to at once.

PIONEER.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TAIWANFOO, 24th February, 1891.

In nominal obedience to the Imperial decree H.E. Liu Ming-chuan has issued a proclamation "abolishing" the camphor monopoly, but at the same time announcing new regulations, which not only enforce all the principles of the old *regime*, in redoubled severity, but also reintroduces the obnoxious rules by which all camphor buyers *(except the Government ones)* are obliged to go to defined and inconvenient markets, and carry their drug by specified routes. The proclamation purports to be based on a petition from the producers in the small camphor districts near Tai-peh, and though it bears with great force on the people in the main and central districts, these have had no say in the matter! The petitioners are made to glorify the accomplishments of Liu's frontier force, and gratefully express their appreciation of the protection given in the past. They now, however, learn that as the monopoly tax ($18 per picul) on camphor was not sufficient to pay for the military expenditure, that the troops are to be withdrawn and the savages once more be allowed to work their sweet will on the people and land. The petitioners therefore earnestly beg the Governor not to cease taxing them, or deprive them of the presence of the soldiery, suggesting that as the $18 per picul levied previously on camphor is insufficient to defray the expenses of defence, each still should pay a monthly tax of 80 Mexican cents, amounting to a levy of dollars eight ($8) on such picul of camphor produced. (*Sic.*)

The Governor granting this request and miraculously making $8 do what $18 was said to be insufficent for, issues a series of regulations which not only enforce a monopoly for the Government but also one in money lending! No camphor is to be bought by "merchants" at the stills, but only after it has been brought to inland and inconvenient places. The Government bureau of course will have ample scope and facilities for purchasing it *en route*, and thus get ahead of the "merchants" The Government can take the drug direct to the

coast ports for shipment, not so the "merchants" who must let it first go to the markets, thus entailing an additional expense for transport of about $8. The Governor's steamers will continue their regular calls at Lok Kang, which they have been making during the time the monopoly has been in force, and the "merchants" will have, when they do get to coast ports, to trust to wind and weather for the further transport of their drug. Producers cannot work unless they get advances. "merchants" (which term, of course, includes, and is probably meant for, foreigners) *are not to be allowed to make these advances*. Producers wanting money can only get it from the bureau so as to avoid the 'hold' which indebtedness to all (other than the officials) would be sure to set up, subjecting debtors to abuse and annoyance. "Merchants" should be pleased at this arrangement, too, as it quite obviates all risk of being cheated by defaulting debtors. Of course these advances by the bureau will be met by camphor deliveries, and if this does not constitute a strong monopoly I do not know what does. The above is the gist of this proclamation, and it speaks for itself. As soon as I can get a copy I will send you the full text in English. I need scarcely tell you that this new move of H. E.'s will be most vigorously resisted both here and at Peking, and it is to be hoped the same success in overcoming it will meet the efforts put forth as have hitherto been attained.

The country is more quiet as the authorities have ceased their attempts at levying the new taxes, and some obnoxious officials have been removed. The military, however, have taken advantage of the calm to sack and plunder several villages in the south, which are said to have harboured robbers and rebels during the late troubles. Discontent and bad feeling against the authorities is as rampant in the south as ever, and will once more burst forth at the first chance. Altogether I cannot report favourably on the prospects of South Formosa. Trade, hampered and harrassed in every way the officials can think of, struggles on, but, of course, the results are vastly different from those of old times.

The sugar-crop this year is reported to be somewhat less than last year, but what there is of it seems to be good in quality. Steamer arrivals and departures for Japan and North China are beginning to be lively, and a few sailing ships have arrived here to load, two of them seeking. There is one sailing ship at Takow bound for Yokohama.

DEATH OF PRINCE SANJO.

His Excellency Prince Sanjo, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, expired on the night of the 21st ultimo at his residence in Ichibei-machi, Azabu, Tokyo. The Prince was attacked by influenza at the commencement of February, and by the 14th the malady had developed grave symptoms, inflammation of the lungs supervening, and the temperature rising to over 40°. Doctors Ito, Hashimoto, and Baelz were in constant attendance, but medical skill could do nothing for the sufferer. His temperature, indeed, fell, but he gradually grew weaker, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th it was evident that his condition threatened to become critical. Shortly before daylight on the morning of the 18th the physicians announced that the end must come after a few hours. Intelligence was immediately despatched to the Palace, and at half-past eleven the Emperor repaired to the dying statesman's residence, and entering his chamber, conferred on him the highest rank attainable by a Japanese subject (*Sho-ichi-i*)—a rank not possessed by anyone in the empire since the eleventh century, when it was held by Fujiwara Takechimaru. The Emperor, whose keen pain at the loss of his loved and well tried servant, was strongly betrayed by his broken voice and trembling hand, said, as he conferred the rank:—

"In the early years of my reign, while I was yet a youth, you were my chief aid. It was you who, not shrinking from a post of weighty responsibility, lent me assistance so constant, so steady, and so true that you were to me as a teacher and a parent. Never, from first to last, did you falter or fail in the discharge of your large trust. Your services are a model for all subjects of our time. In recognition of your noble fidelity, I confer on you the First Class order of the First Rank."

The document containing these gracious words was laid beside the dying man's pillow. Prince Sanjo though so weak that all movement of his limbs had for some time back seemed impossible, deeply touched by this signal mark of his Imperial master's favour, raised his head and joined his hands in token of gratitude. Chamberlains were also sent on behalf of the Empress-Dowager, and from morning until night the stream of inquirers never ceased, Ministers of State, nobles, all the dignitaries of the Government and all the leading residents of Tokyo hastening to pay their respects to a man whom the whole nation honours. Shortly after eleven o'clock in the forenoon intelligence of the Prince's critical condition was conveyed to the House of Peers, and the House rose forthwith. The Prince lingered throughout the day in a semi-conscious condition, and breathed his last at 7.15 p.m.—*Japan Mail.*

JAPANESE TREATY REVISION AND PARLIAMENT.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

The following representation to the Japanese Government by the House of Representatives has been handed in for debate, says the *Japan Mail*, the mover being Mr. Kanmuchi Tomotsune, one of the members for Kyoto city:—"Whereas, the treaties now in force, by which the authority of the Legislature and of the Executive cannot be put into operation without the concurrence of foreign governments, violate the sovereign rights of the Empire and injure its fiscal administration and economic system in the most extreme degree; and whereas, having regard to the actual condition of national industry and financial administration, an increase of import duties is a measure of very urgent necessity; and whereas, the treaties now in force, by which foreigners residing in the Empire are exempted from the operation of the national laws and permitted to have recourse to Consular tribunals in civil suits, violate the sovereign rights of the Empire in the most extreme degree; and whereas, to admit foreigners to participation in the coastwise carrying trade would injure the development of the national mercantile marine in the most extreme degree: Therefore, this House earnestly desires, with respect to the negotiations now actually in progress for Treaty Revision, that the Government will take steps for the immediate recovery of this Empire's sovereign power in relation to its legislative and executive exercise in Tariff affairs, and for the immediate imposition of such an increase of import duties as may be suited to the actual circumstances of the country's financial administration and industrial progress. Further, this House earnestly desires, with respect to the negotiations now actually in progress for Treaty Revision, that although, as explained by Viscount Aoki, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in his speech in this House, it may be unavoidably necessary, in pursuance of the idea of offering the various laws as guarantees to the peoples of Foreign States, to agree to a delay of some years in order to await the complete operation of these laws, the Government will make it an essential object that foreigners residing in this country shall be brought entirely under its jurisdiction, and that Consular Courts may be abolished. Further, this House earnestly desires, with respect to the negotiations now actually in progress for Treaty Revision, that the Government will arrange that there shall be no doubt whatsoever as to foreigners being forbidden to take any share in the coast-wise carrying trade. The above points, being of the gravest national importance, have been the objects of the people's ardent hope for many years. Believing that the Government will distinctly endorse the views of this House, the present representation is made."

THE "STRAITS INDEPENDENT" LIBEL CASE.

It is with the liveliest satisfaction that we read of the triumph of our contemporary the *Straits Independent* in the vexatious libel suit recently instituted against that journal, and which has so completely collapsed when exposed to the common sense and impartial judgment of a British jury.

It is the first, chief and most important duty of the press to open the eyes of the community beyond the actual sphere in which each individual moves, and by so doing to form that body of opinion, disinterested and just, which is so fatal to all acts of bribery, butchery and corruption in governing bodies.

It has ever been the proud boast of the British press that it is fearless, outspoken and independent in the discharge of this duty; that wherever corruption, injustice or oppression has reared its head, the press has ever done its duty well and nobly, never resting until the monster is driven to its lair, baffled and impotent. In the performance of its duty, that "stern daughter of the voice of God," it is neither a respecter of individuals nor stations; as long as vice remains to be checked or the power which was given for the benefit of the masses is directed to the selfish ends of the individual, the press will ever act as the fearless exponent of public opinion in demanding the abolition of the injustice and the the punishment of the offender.

The position of an editor in the East is a difficult and onerous one. He is hemmed in by many disadvantages unknown to his European brother. Not only has he to cope with the ignorance of the native population, whose battles he is constantly engaged in waging; but he is often looked upon with suspicions and dislike by that class of Europeans who have everything to gain from the semi-barbarous state of the people. Even the European officials in states where they are subject to native orders as a rule, look askance at him, disliking and resenting that necessary criticism which often disturbs the even tenor of their way.

Unfortunately, a journalist is occasionally to be met with, who, selling the birthright of his profession for a mess of pottage, and contented to lick the dust from the feet of his august task-masters escapes many of the troubles and trials that hedge in the journalistic calling. And the most dangerous and deadly of all his enemies is that cyclept libel, from which our contemporary, the *Straits Independent*, has been able to extricate himself with flying colours. We congratulate him on the satisfactory termination of the suit; and we congratulate the people of Penang in being fortunate enough to have in their midst such an inveterate enemy of jobbery and corruption, such a staunch champion of improvement and reform, and one whose trenchant pen has made the journal he conducts so well worthy of its title."—*Siam Gazette.*

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12, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong,
Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [369

NOTICE.

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SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR any of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1886. [15

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Hongkong, 25th August, 1886. [30

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladiwostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

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THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.
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PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1891.

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THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.
THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.
LONDON OFFICE, 105, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 21st January, 1891. [188

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, February 28th.

After the customary long spell of dullness at this time of the year, business has been resumed within the past day or two, and a large number of transactions have been effected in various stocks. This is quite cheering after such a lengthy period of general depression.

In Banks extensive sales have been arranged at 225 and 226 for cash, 258 for March and 260 for April, the stock closing firm, with cash buyers at 255.

Hongkong Fires have been done for cash at 331, and some Chinas are reported to have changed hands at 91.

China Sugars have led to large business at from 178 to 181 for cash, 179 to 182 for March, and 180 to 184 for April. Luzons have also been liberally dealt in at from 98 to 105 for cash and 108 for April. There are now cash buyers of Luzons at 103, and a few Chinas could doubtless be placed at 181.

Docks, for the last day or two, have weakened slightly, a few shares now offering at 83 for cash.

Mining Stocks have been quiet. Punjoms are in a shade better odour; shares have been eagerly bought at 2¾ and a further demand exists. Imuris are wanted at 13, and offers of 81 per share for Raubs have failed to lead to business.

The Land Investment Co.'s shares are weak, with sellers at 85½.

Good business has been done in Steamboats at from 37 to 38 for cash, and the scrip closed in strong demand.

Nothing else requires special mention.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 242 per cent.—premium, ex. div., sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue.—$327 per share, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$96 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$64 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$115 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—$89 per share, nominal.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$335 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$90 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$84 per cent. premium, ex. div., sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$38 per share, sales.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—133 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$151 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$150 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$46 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$186 per share, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$90 per share, sales.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$75 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$12 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$21¼ per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$135 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$23 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—$2.75 per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$1 per share, buyers.
Imuris Mining Co., Limited—$13¾ per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$14 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$76 per share, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$450 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$60 per share, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$7 per share, buyers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$63 per share, sellers.
The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Limited—$11¼ per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$40 per share, nominal.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—50 per cent. dis., sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—$16 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—$13 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$40 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$86 ex. div., sales.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$6 per share, sales.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$22 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$30 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—$30 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—$31 per share, sellers.
The Lamag Planting Co., Limited—$7 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$2 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents per share, sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$17 per share, sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—$191 per share, ex. div., sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of C., J. and S.—£190 Founders shares, buyers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par., nominal.
London and Pacific Patroleum Co., Limited—£15, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/2
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/2⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...3/2⅝
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/3
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/3⅛
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.02
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.11
On India, T. T. 220
On Demand.....220½
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 71⅞
Private, 30 days' sight 72⅛

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

3rd March, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rainfall in Inches.
Wladivostock	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	30.41	...	...	NE	...	...	...
Nagasaki	30.14	...	...	NNE	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.07	47	88	NNW	2	0	0.07
Foochow	30.05	60	88	SE	1	0	0.00
Amoy	30.00	62	83	SE	1	0	0.00
Aspiag	30.11	54	81	NNW	1	0	0.00
Swatow	30.08	66	91	E	1	0	0.00
Hongkong	30.06	67	81	E	1	0	0.00
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	NE	...	...	...
Canton	.....	74	61	ESE	1	0	0.00
Macao	30.06	69	90	SSE	1	cm	0.00
Haiphong	30.02	72	81	E	1	0	0.00
Pakhoi	29.95	84	76	NNW	1	0	0.00
Manila	30.07	84	90	SE	1	0	0.00
Cape St. James	.....	...	...	NE	...	...	...

4th March, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rainfall in Inches.
Wladivostock	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokyo	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	30.06	...	...	N	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.19	46	91	NNE	2	0	0.00
Foochow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.20	50	84	NE	1	0	0.00
Aspiag	30.26	52	85	NE	1	0	0.00
Swatow	30.21	58	85	E	1	0	0.00
Hongkong	30.17	69	81	E	2	0	0.00
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	SE	...	...	...
Canton	.....	69	94	NNW	1	0	0.00
Macao	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mothow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	30.26	72	85	E	1	0	0.00
Pakhoi	30.03	83	67	SE	2	b	0.00
Manila	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	.....	...	...	NE	1	b	0.00

The barometer is rising. Gradients moderate for east winds. Weather overcast, warm and damp. (Issued at 10.35 a.m.)

1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind by compass. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, or Dew well. 9—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK,
Hongkong Observatory, 4th March, 1891.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

[From Messrs. Gee, Falconer & Co.'s Register.]

To-day.

Barometer—9 a.m.	30.17
Barometer—1 p.m.	29.94
Barometer—4 p.m.	30.02
Thermometer—9 a.m.	68
Thermometer—1 p.m.	68
Thermometer—4 p.m.	68
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	67
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	64
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	64
Thermometer—Highest	68
Thermometer—Lowest	58
Evaporation—Inches (Wet bulb)	0.10

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABYSSINIA, British str., 2,346, J. C. Williamson, 4th March,—Vancouver 28th January, and Yokohama 18th Feb., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 2nd March,—Yokohama 21st Feb., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
ARDGAY, British steamer, 1,081, R. Cass, 1st March,—Java 9th Feb., Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BENGAL, British steamer, 2,377, W. Barratt, 3rd March,—Shanghai 28th Feb., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
BOMBAY, British steamer, 2,047, S. Bason, 28th Feb.,—Shanghai 24th Feb., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,490, C. Govarro, 26th Feb.,—Bombay 7th Feb., and Singapore 20th, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,051, F. W. Phillips, 1st March,—Bangkok 20th Feb., and Kelung 23rd, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jebsen, 16th Feb.,—Deli 6th Feb., General.—Melchers & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Chomley.—Hongkong Government tender.
FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Brorsen, 28th Feb.,—Saigon 25th February, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
FOKIEN, British steamer, 500, W. Davis, 1st March.—Swatow 28th Feb., General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
FREJR, Danish steamer, 307, C. A. Lund, 4th March.—Pakhoi 2nd March, and Hoihow 3rd, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
GLENARTNEY, British steamer, 1,943, P. Brass, 3rd March,—Kobe 27th Feb., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 4th March,—Foochow 1st March, Amoy 2nd, Swatow 3rd, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
LANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, T. Thomas, 16th Feb.,—Pekalongan 6th Feb., Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
LY-EE-MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Heuermann, 3rd March,—Whampoa 3rd March, General.—Siemssen & Co.
MENMUIR, British steamer, 1,287, P. T. Helms, 1st March,—Sydney 4th Feb., Townsville 9th, Cooktown 10th, Thursday Island 14th, and Port Darwin 19th, Coals and General.—Russell & Co.
MICHAEL JEBSEN, German steamer, 710, T. C. Matthiesen, 3rd March,—Saigon 26th Feb., Rice.—Wieler & Co.
NESTOR, British steamer, 1,267, Thompson, 4th March,—Swatow 3rd March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, E. Crewe, 23rd Feb.,—Bombay 4th Feb., and Singapore 16th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Jenkins, 4th March,—Bangkok 25th Feb., Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.
PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, F. Fowler, 3rd March,—Bangkok 23rd Feb., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
POLLUX, German steamer, 868, H. Hellmers, 27th Feb.,—Saigon 24th Feb., Rice.—Melchers & Co.
REMUS, German steamer, 1,702, P. H. Simonsen, 4th March,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 7th Feb., Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
TAI YICK, German steamer, 903, N. Emke, 3rd March,—Saigon 28th Feb., Rice.—Meyer & Co.
TEHERAN, British steamer, 1,681, C. Sams, 4th March,—Bombay 12th Feb., and Singapore 26th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 3rd December,—Taiwanfoo 29th Nov., Amoy 1st December, and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
THANCE AY, Chinese steamer, 350, Wong Ling Sing, 11th Dec.,—Haiphong 27th Dec., Ballast.—Chinese.
TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 28th Feb.,—Hoihow 26th February, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
VELOX, German steamer, 753, H. Johannsen, 23rd Feb.,—Bangkok 14th Feb., Rice.—Wieler & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAIR, British bark, 399, Munro, 22nd Dec.,—Cebu 4th Dec., Sugar, Hides and Bones.—Wieler & Co.
AUGUSTA, German bark, 487, J. Jensen, 1st March,—Taiwanfoo 24th Feb., Ballast.—Order.
BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, 1,116, Chadbourn, 8th Feb.,—New York 18th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
COLOMA, American bark, 814, Noyes, 1st Jan.,—Portland 21st Oct., Lumber and Spars.—Order.
ERATO, Norwegian bark, 283, A. Salvesen, 1st March,—Gorontalo 17th January, Rotting.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination Hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
ESCORT, American bark, 636, R. G. Waterhouse, 23rd Jan.,—Rajang 27th November, Timber.—Chinese.
HEINRICH, German bark, 913, F. H. Bannau, 22nd Feb.,—Hamburg 20th Sept., General.—Carlowitz & Co.
IMPERIAL, American ship, 1,288, J. E. Crosby, 13th Feb.,—Shanghai 9th Feb., General.—Russell & Co.
JAPAN, Peruvian bark, 498, M. Janin, 17th Nov.,—Callao (Peru) 30th August, General.—Gonsalves & Co.
JENNY, American schooner, 47, Baade, 9th Jan.,—Yap 26th December, Beche-de-mer.—Master.
JOHN BAILEY, American bark, 700, F. P. Shepherd, 8th Jan.,—Whampoa 8th Jan., General.—Master.
KETTY, British bark, 840, H. Wilson, 3rd March,—Singapore 31st January, Timber.—Chinese.
LANDSKRONA, British bark, 1,370, J. W. Boyd, 9th Jan.,—New York 31st July, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LUCY A. NICKELS, American ship, 1,335, Chas. M. Nichols, 20th Jan.,—Newcastle, Australia, 4th Dec., Coal.—Order.
PENSHAW, British bark, 729, John Inokay, 18th Feb.,—Camagan (Philippines), 7th Feb., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
SARA MERSEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Munlaytia, 4th July,—Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.
STERLING, American ship, 1,663, George N. Goodwin, 15th Jan.,—New York 13th Aug., Kerosene Oil.—Order.
VIGILANT, American ship, 1,733, Bailey, 28th Jan.,—New York 19th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Captain.
WANDERING JEW, American ship, 1,650, D. C. Nichols, 5th Feb.,—Newcastle 23rd Dec., Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

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